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Annual Report 1985

Texas Department of Human Services

To the Governor

The Honorable Mark White
Governor of Texas
Austin, Texas

Dear Governor White:

The 1985 Annual Report of the Texas Department of Human Services is an accounting of expenditures and a review of services during the fiscal year ending August 31, 1985.

The report describes major developments of the 1985 fiscal year, with charts, graphs, and tables reflecting costs, services, and people served.

In addition to the facts and figures, this report attempts to convey the foresight and planning that went into the department's efforts to efficiently meet the needs of the state's families and children and the elderly and disabled.

We are pleased to submit this summary of the department's forty-sixth year of service and assistance to the people of Texas.

Respectfully submitted,

Texas Board of Human Services

J. Livingston Kosberg, Chairman

Vicki Garza, Member

Sidney Stahl, Member

Marlin W. Johnston, Commissioner

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Chairman's Message

A Message From the Chairman

Some called it a blueprint for the future, others a strategic plan. But for the more than 1.7 million disadvantaged citizens who relied on the Texas Department of Human Services for assistance, it meant hope for a better tomorrow.

The year presented challenges for those who struggled to stretch the state's dwindling resources to cover its many needs. The population continued to burgeon and with it came an increased demand for state-supported programs. A sluggish economy, weakened by a depressed oil industry, held little promise for generating sufficient revenues to finance essential services. Yet the needs were evident.

A concentrated effort was made to improve the educational system. More and better highways had to be built and maintained. State prison reforms became a major issue. And many people were struggling to exist without adequate food, shelter, or medical care.

While the national unemployment rate remained relatively stable, the state's jobless figure steadily increased, exceeding the national rate by the end of the fiscal year. Unemployment was expressed in double digits in many parts of Texas. A softening of the emerging "high tech" industries put highly skilled people in competition for jobs. An estimated 566,000 people were unemployed. Nearly 2.9 million Texans lived below the poverty level. The overwhelming majority included those least likely to be able to provide for themselves—children, the elderly, and the disabled.

It was within this context that the department faced the challenges of fiscal year 1985. Despite a less than auspicious environment, we continued essential programs for the state's disadvantaged and, through sound management practices and

cost-containment initiatives, were able to extend services to additional needy populations. In so doing, we made significant progress toward many of our long-term goals. The circumstances were ripe for success—the groundwork had been laid.

It was with careful thought and study that the Board of Human Services guided the development of the department's first strategic plan. It embodied the efforts of thousands—agency staff, advisory groups, citizen coalitions, lawmakers, and many individuals who expressed their concerns at public hearings. With its adoption and implementation, the department began to operate from a more proactive posture. The strategic plan became an important management tool that complemented planning processes already in place. With clearly defined goals, successes became more evident.

The board approved an increase in benefits for those receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Early in the fiscal year, the average monthly grant was raised from $46.55 a month to $52.07. The increase was made possible through a combination of factors, including legislative authority and a commitment on the part of staff to ensure that sufficient funds would be available. The 69th Texas Legislature approved funds for an additional increase to about $57 for fiscal year 1986.

In early October, the Medicaid program was expanded to provide coverage to pregnant women and children in two-parent households whose income and resources did not exceed AFDC program guidelines. By January, the program was further expanded to include additional "medically needy" individuals whose existing medical expenses could be considered in determining eligibility. During the special session, the 69th Legislature included funds to continue the medically needy program in the Indigent Health Care and Treatment Act.

The Board of Human Services authorized new programs to address the specialized needs of disabled citizens, providing additional community-based alternatives to institutional care. And, through an innovative effort that combined federal and state funds, the department began developing a Residential Health Care program to meet the needs of elderly and disabled persons who require health-related services in a supervised living arrangement. The program is to be implemented during the next fiscal year.

Many of these and other initiatives would not have been possible without legislative authority to transfer funds. Through careful budgeting, prudent management, and cost-containment initiatives in many areas, the department was

able to stretch budget dollars, thus expanding services. In health care, for example, DHS saved an estimated $37.2 million through careful monitoring of hospital admissions and increased use of third-party insurance and resources.

In other program areas, cost-saving measures allowed the department to meet the increased demand for services with existing resources. A good example is two recent policy changes in the Vendor Drug program that are expected to reduce costs by approximately $37 million in the next biennium. An increased use of generic drugs and new pharmacy reimbursement policies that consider volume discounts will enable DHS to serve the growing client caseloads with the funds appropriated.

In other areas the department sought ways to not only cut costs, but enhance services as well. Sometimes the answer was an innovative use of staff. Such was the case with a pilot project that brought day-care licensing workers and child protective services specialists together to handle abuse investigations in licensed child-care facilities. The department was able to respond to abuse reports faster, with less disruption to the other children in care. A joint investigation also proved to be far less traumatic for the alleged victims who were not faced with repetitious testimony.

In its efforts to integrate program activities, DHS staff frequently find solutions that serve various client populations well. A recently completed three-year demonstration project is a good example. AFDC recipients were trained and employed as home health aides to serve elderly and disabled persons in their own homes. The project not only helped welfare recipients become self-supporting, but it also allowed many elderly and disabled persons to avoid premature placement in institutions.

The department also relied on technological advances to do more with less. With phase II of the Welfare Network project (WelNet), nearly 75 percent of the income assistance caseworkers gained access to computer terminals. These staff can process eligibility determinations simultaneously for both AFDC and food stamps. Benefit calculations are automatic, eliminating much chance for human error. This assurance of accuracy is vital since the state can be slapped with fiscal sanctions if quality control errors exceed federal limits.

Even though new technologies played an important role in our efforts, we did not abandon those proven methods that have stood the test throughout the department's 46 years of service. Volunteers are essential. Many serve in the more traditional roles of delivering meals to elderly shut-ins, offering foster care to abused and neglected children, or

assisting staff with clerical duties. Others work at computer terminals performing eligibility determinations for income assistance applicants. Thousands serve on local, regional, and state advisory committees. From policy-making to program delivery, volunteers continue to be a vital element in our successes, both past and future.

Finally, and perhaps more importantly, we relied on a dedicated and professional staff. The Board of Human Services has placed a great deal of confidence in those responsible for managing and carrying out the department's many programs and services. We share their pride in past accomplishments, their commitment to present challenges, and together, we are ever mindful of future opportunities.

J. Livingston Kosberg, Chairman
Texas Board of Human Services

Introduction

During fiscal year 1985, the Texas Department of Human Services helped more than 1.7 million Texans through its programs and services. These services were targeted to those whose needs had the most serious consequences. Generally, this included individuals and families who could not meet the most basic necessities of life; abused, neglected, or exploited adults and children; aged or disabled people in need of long-term care; and pregnant teenagers or those at risk of pregnancy.

In the past, planning for services emphasized finding better ways to meet immediate needs while reacting to governmental changes. But substantial federal budget cuts and declines in the growth of state revenues made it clear that short-term, reactive planning was of limited use. In the early 1980s, the Board of Human Services recognized the increasing need for a long-term approach and directed staff to begin exploring strategic planning as a means for developing a more proactive stance to problems facing the department.

At the direction of the board, an Office of Policy Planning and Analysis, directed by the executive deputy commissioner, was developed to identify the strategic planning process, design the structure of the plan, identify issues to be addressed, and recommend a process for implementation and monitoring.

The board also directed the formation of an executive planning team to develop a common understanding of the long-range context for planning management and program directions for the department. The team, composed of the commissioner, the executive deputy commissioner, and deputy commissioners, together with the board, developed a proposed statement of the mission of the department and recommended long-term planning directions to be taken to accomplish that mission.

During the formulative stages of the planning process, the department benefited from the expertise of previous board members. But the culmination of those early efforts into a concrete document which will guide the department's activities for years to come was brought about by three board members in particular. The commitment and foresight of Chairman J. Livingston Kosberg, and members Vicki Garza and Thomas M. Dunning were integral to the development and adoption of the strategic plan. Their decisions and actions will make it possible for the department to plan programs and services to meet the needs of future generations. With the resignation of Thomas Dunning to accept a seat on another

state agency board in mid-1985, the department gained the insights and energies of Sidney Stahl. Through combined involvement with the development and implementation of strategic planning, all four members have made their imprint on the future.

The strategic plan was approved by the board and implemented in fiscal year 1984. It helped to focus years of work by citizen coalition groups and hundreds of hours of involvement by advisory groups in setting departmental goals based on public sentiment expressed through statewide public hearings. As a result of these efforts, the Texas Legislature approved funds this fiscal year to increase AFDC grants, provide medical care to additional needy populations, and intensify protective services for children and the elderly and disabled. These accomplishments may not have occurred otherwise.

Under the direction of the Board of Human Services and the Commissioner's Office, planning staff recently completed the first major update of the strategic plan. The updated plan reflects program changes resulting from legislative action, includes modifications devised as a result of experience under the original plan, and extends the long-term planning efforts through fiscal year 1991. The new plan is broader in scope, setting parameters for virtually all areas of agency planning.

The use of strategic planning helps staff meet the needs of Texans today and chart the department's course for meeting the needs of tomorrow. It allows managers the flexibility to bring about desired changes and, at the same time, respond to changes beyond the department's control. It provides a context for developing legislative appropriations requests, biennial objectives, and annual operating plans, as well as setting parameters for day-to-day decision-making. In short, strategic planning expands the horizon and creates a vision of where the department should be in the future.

The department's strategic planning efforts have paid off—in expanded and more efficient services to needy Texans, in additional cost containment measures to safeguard taxpayer dollars, and in more effective and innovative management directions. As strategic planning continues to evolve, even more can be accomplished.

Services to Families and Children

Planning for the future is inherent to our society. Texans plan for their children's education, their dream home, their retirement. But the unexpected death of a spouse, loss of employment, or poor health can send those plans into a tailspin.

And that's where the department's planning really pays off—in services to people who, through unforeseen circumstances, are temporarily unable to follow through with their personal life plans.

Aid to Families with Dependent Children

One of those services is Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). This program provides financial assistance to families with children who are deprived of support because of the absence or disability of one or both parents and who have no other means of adequate support. These families receive a monthly assistance payment which, in combination with other benefits, helps them ensure the health and safety of their children. AFDC families automatically receive Medicaid benefits and are usually eligible for food stamps and energy assistance.

The Board of Human Services approved an increase in the average monthly grant from $46.55 to $52.07 per person in fiscal year 1985. This increase was authorized by the 68th Legislature providing that the department could come up with enough savings from regularly appropriated funds to cover the increase. The 69th Legislature authorized funds for an additional grant increase to an estimated $57 per month in fiscal year 1986.

During fiscal year 1985, cash assistance was furnished to a monthly average of 359,137 children and their parents or caregivers, up from the 337,396 persons served the previous year. Total AFDC payments rose from $188.3 million to $223.8 million and averaged $52.07 a month per person, or about $1.72 a day.

The department continued to meet the steady demand for AFDC, food stamps, and other services, although federally required monthly reporting continued to significantly impact the workload. Service requirements were met by maintaining staffing levels, recruiting volunteers, and increasing automation in the eligibility determination process.

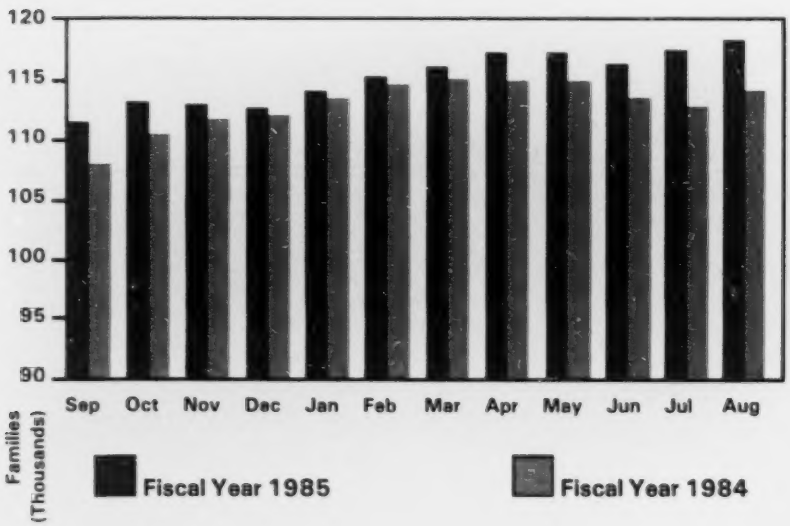
A legislative resolution passed during the 1984 special session gave DHS authority to use unexpended funds to keep all income assistance workers on the payroll. Staffing levels

were maintained in fiscal year 1985, and the Legislature approved funds for FY 1986 that will enable the department to continue these staffing levels. Despite the continuation of staffing levels, caseloads remain high, as indicated.

A drive to recruit and train volunteers in the AFDC, food stamp, and energy assistance programs freed more workers' time for client services. An average of 1,240 volunteers worked in income assistance programs each month for an average monthly donation of 8,360 hours.

By the end of the fiscal year, the department had installed more than 1,580 computer workstations for AFDC and food stamp certification and support staff. An automated worksheet for determining eligibility was implemented, and job functions and handbooks were streamlined. These streamlining and automation efforts allow for more timely delivery of client benefits, improved quality of work through reduction of errors, and greater efficiency through elimination of duplication. As a result of the long-range, strategic planning behind these streamlining and automation efforts, the department was able to do more with less.

AFDC Caseload
Fiscal Years
1984 and 1985



Food Stamps

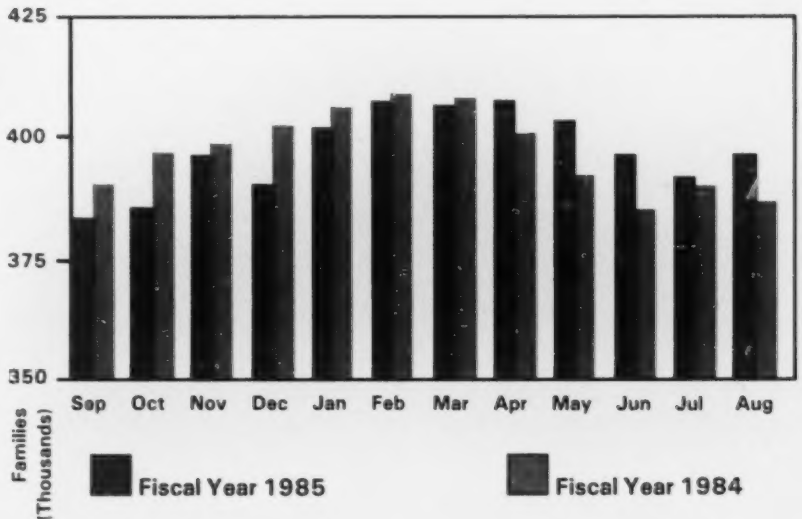
Some people, however, can't do more with less. Their strategic planning is simply how to get the next meal on the table.

The food stamp program helps families and individuals whose low income threatens their ability to maintain minimum nutritional standards for good health. This assistance is provided in the form of coupons used to purchase food. To be eligible for the 100 percent federally funded coupons, a household must have income below 130 percent of the poverty level.

During fiscal year 1985, eligible households received $697.2 million in food stamps compared to $665 million the previous year. Although participation in the program continued to be much higher than before the recession, caseloads declined slightly to a monthly average of 397,571 compared to 397,765 last year.

Additional food for the hungry will be provided in FY 1986–87 through the Omnibus Hunger Act passed by the 69th Legislature. This legislation authorizes matching funds to local communities; information and referral services; a pilot project using volunteers to assist the elderly in meeting their nutritional needs; funding for home-delivered meals to elderly shut-ins; and increased responsiveness by requiring emergency services to severely needy food stamp applicants within one day of their applications, rather than the five days allowed by federal law.

Food Stamp Caseload
Fiscal Years
1984 and 1985



By the end of the fiscal year, the department had contracted with private organizations to provide over-the-counter food stamp issuance sites in 10 counties with the highest food stamp caseloads. The new sites will provide additional food stamp issuance hours to clients, and contracts for the sites may result in an $800,000 annual savings. The United States Postal Service will continue to issue food stamps in other areas. Increased emphasis on mailing coupons directly to food stamp recipients is expected to reduce crowding at issuance sites.

The department continued a toll-free hotline (1-800-252-9330) for inquiries about food stamps and other income assistance programs. An average of 1,600 calls were answered each month.

Commodity Programs

In addition to the food stamp program, the department administers other food programs for children and for aged and disabled adults who otherwise might not receive the nutrition they need. Food donated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture is distributed directly to individuals or institutions through the department's commodity programs.

Commodities are distributed to individuals and families through non-profit organizations which are capable of storing and distributing large amounts of food and which contract with the department to provide such services. Through the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance program, 84 contractors in 250 counties distributed food valued at $63.7 million to people who met income and distribution guidelines. Commodities for home consumption included butter, cheese, dry milk, flour, cornmeal, rice, and honey.

This program is 100 percent federally funded. However, it has never received sufficient administrative funds from the federal government to maintain it through an entire fiscal year. For the first time, the 69th Legislature authorized the transfer of state funds from other department sources to allow for the continuation of administrative funding for the program in fiscal year 1985.

Public and non-profit private organizations that serve meals to needy people on a regular basis are also eligible to participate in the department's commodity programs. During the year, 600 institutions received commodities valued at $13.9 million.

In addition, more than 1,300 schools and residential child-

care institutions received commodities valued at more than $61 million. About 400 other organizations such as jails, halfway houses, child-care centers, and area agencies on aging received food valued at $2 million.

Child Nutrition Programs

Through the National School Lunch, School Breakfast, and Special Milk programs administered by the department, an estimated 250 private schools and residential child-care facilities were reimbursed for meals served in the lunch and breakfast programs. Nearly 100 schools, institutions, and summer camps participated in the milk program. The combined cost of these programs was $7 million.

The Summer Food program furnished meals and snacks during summer vacation to children eligible for free or reduced-price meals during the school year. This year, the program served approximately 37,000 children at 420 sites around the state.

The Child Care Food program reimbursed caregivers $22.4 million to help cover costs of serving nutritious meals and snacks to an average of 54,000 children in day-care centers and family day homes.

In addition to providing food to meet immediate needs, the department also teaches the fundamentals of nutrition and food preparation to children and their parents as well as educators, caregivers, and food service staff in family day homes, child-care centers, schools, and residential institutions. More than 2,300 participants representing 61,000 children in child care attended nearly 160 workshops conducted by the Nutrition Education and Training program during the fiscal year. At the request of several participants, the program is providing an analysis of the nutritional content and acceptability of child-care center menus. A new workshop to train elementary teachers in providing nutrition education is also being tested.

Nutrition and health information is available for loan from the Nutrition Education and Training library. The distribution of 10,000 copies of a catalog describing library materials increased library usage by almost 500 percent during the fiscal year.

Temporary Emergency Assistance

Food, as well as other assistance, is available through the Temporary Emergency Relief program (TERP) to families with children, the elderly, and the disabled. This program, through a cooperative agreement with county commissioners courts, other political subdivisions, and private, non-profit organizations, provides food, utilities, housing, and clothing to needy people. In fiscal year 1985, the 69th Legislature established the Emergency Nutrition program in the Omnibus Hunger Act. In September 1985, the program was added as a component of TERP.

People qualifying for emergency assistance include those who have low or fixed incomes incapable of covering unusual expenses or loss of income resulting from unemployment. Assistance is provided through vouchers or purchase agreements with vendors rather than through cash payments to eligible applicants.

More than 80,225 people have received temporary emergency services since the program was authorized by the 68th Legislature and implemented in fiscal year 1984. State and local funds have been used primarily to help people with overdue utility bills, including water, gas, butane, wood, and electricity.

Energy Assistance

Help with utility bills is also available from the department's Home Energy Assistance program. The federally funded program provides semiannual utility assistance for low-income people who cannot afford to adequately heat or cool their homes.

Approximately 617,000 payments totaling $36 million were made on behalf of eligible low-income households during fiscal year 1985. Heating benefits ranged from $45 to $195 per household, and cooling payments ranged from $44 to $65.

For the first time, assistance payments were made payable directly to utility companies on behalf of most eligible households throughout the state. In the summer phase, 91 percent of all payments were made in this manner.

Eligibility was limited to households receiving AFDC, food stamps, Supplemental Security Income, or specified needs-tested veterans benefits through fiscal year 1985. Eligibility will be expanded in fiscal year 1986 to include both categorically eligible and income eligible people if they are responsible for paying utility costs and if their gross income is below 120 percent of the poverty level.

AFDC-related Medicaid Programs

One of the general premises underlying the planning of all department programs is that services should be aimed at preventing prolonged or recurring dependency and promoting long-term self-sufficiency of the individual or family. A major element in self-sufficiency is the maintenance of good health.

In line with this philosophy, the department's strategic plan included the expansion of medical care to certain needy groups not covered by the department's programs and services. With the authorization of the Legislature, two new programs were implemented in fiscal year 1985 to meet the needs of these groups.

The Children and Pregnant Women program provides coverage for certain children and pregnant women who meet the income and resource requirements of the AFDC program but are not eligible for AFDC. During fiscal year 1985, this program provided Medicaid coverage to a monthly average of 6,141 children and 2,298 pregnant women.

The Medically Needy program expands Medicaid coverage to children and their caregivers and pregnant women whose income makes them ineligible for AFDC or the Children and Pregnant Women program. Income limits for this program are 133⅓ percent of the AFDC payment standard. Unpaid medical expenses can be considered to offset income in determining eligibility. During the year, this program provided Medicaid coverage to a monthly average caseload of 574, of whom 81 percent of the recipients were 19 years of age or younger.

People who are eligible for these two programs receive the same Medicaid benefits as AFDC recipients.

Health Screening

Also based on the assumption that adequate health care is crucial to promoting self-sufficiency, health screening continues to be an important part of the department's plan for protecting the health of Texas children.

The Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment program (EPSDT), implemented more than a decade ago, provides periodic medical and dental check-ups and follow-up treatment for Medicaid eligible recipients under the age of 21. Linking these children with a family doctor and dentist provides for continuity of medical care. Department workers help parents by arranging transportation and scheduling appointments.

During the fiscal year, 71,675 clients received medical screenings compared to 72,910 the previous year. The average

cost per screening declined from $40.36 to $36.58.

The number of children receiving dental service increased from 81,182 in fiscal year 1984 to 87,178 in fiscal year 1985 at a cost of $11,449,062.

One measure of the value of preventive health care was the continued reduction in average cost of dental treatment from $139.98 per case in FY 1984 to $131.33 in FY 1985. Most of this decline can be attributed to the positive effects of preventive dentistry, fluoridation, and dental hygiene.

Family Health Services

Families have a better chance of becoming self-sufficient if they know how to take care of their health and avoid sickness. This knowledge benefits not only families but the department and the tax-paying public as well by reducing Medicaid costs.

Family Health Services nurses provide education to Medicaid families on health care and the proper use of health resources to help them obtain better medical care. The nurses also provide information and consultation to other department staff and health care professionals about Medicaid and other health care resources.

A total of 5,667 health care educational sessions were held in fiscal year 1985, with 5,233 sessions provided to Medicaid families. In addition, an automated process implemented last fiscal year identified 2,507 AFDC teen-age mothers, 17 years and younger, for referral to health care education and family planning counseling.

Family Planning

The importance of family planning services is indicated by the state's ranking in teen-age pregnancy rates. Texas ranks third among the states in pregnancy rates for girls 15 through 19 years of age. The state also has the third highest number of teen-age pregnancies for girls under 15.

The impact of an unplanned pregnancy can be devastating to a young girl's future. But statistics show that unplanned pregnancies impact government services as well.

National statistics indicate that about 31 percent of the births to teen-age mothers are paid by Medicaid. Some 60 percent of AFDC mothers have their first child when they are teen-agers. In Texas, more than 37 percent of all teen-age mothers are unwed, and 80 percent never finish school, making them more likely to become dependent on the state for assistance. This year, 49.8 percent of all AFDC children

were dependent on welfare as a result of unwed parenthood.

More alarming is the fact that a child born out-of-wedlock has a far greater chance of being abused or neglected. One study reported that the risk of abuse and neglect was 2½ times greater for these children.

To help stem rising pregnancy rates, the department targets services to teen-agers at high risk of unintended pregnancy. This year, the department increased its information and education efforts by distributing two award-winning films and a videotape on teen-age sexuality. Other family planning services helped individuals voluntarily limit their family size, space their children, or prevent out-of-wedlock births.

During fiscal year 1985, nearly $15.4 million was spent for family planning services under Title 20 (Social Services) of the Social Security Act. Services included counseling and education; physical examinations; laboratory services; birth control prescriptions, devices, and supplies; and outreach to adolescents. Voluntary sterilization was another option provided to adults.

These services were provided to 193,760 people at more than 300 clinic sites across the state at an average annual cost of $79.67 per person. An estimated 23,130 unintended births were averted at an estimated first year savings of nearly $38 million.

Another 47,971 clients received family planning services under Title 19 (Medicaid) at an annual average per client cost of $168.36. Approximately $8.1 million was spent for Title 19 services through clinic and private physician facilities.

Federal regulations authorize the department's genetic services to be defined as family planning. Under the genetics program in 1985, about 420 clients received genetics services at a cost of $72,300. Estimates indicate that approximately 50 percent of all mental retardation could be prevented through genetic services, making this a particularly effective program.

Family Violence

Unintended births, unemployment, and unexpected losses are only a few of the varied and complicated factors which can cause stress. Inability to cope appropriately with stress may lead to family violence. Incidents of domestic violence are on the rise in Texas and throughout the nation. An estimated 359,964 Texas women over the age of 18 were victims of family violence in 1985. A 1983 survey on spouse abuse in

Texas revealed that at least one out of every four women in the state have been physically or sexually abused at some time in their lives.

The department maintains contracts with shelters throughout Texas that provide family violence services. They give temporary shelter and other support services to adults who are subjected to physical force or the threat of physical force by another family member, former spouse, or other person living with them. Services may also be provided to individuals such as children, parents, or friends who live with the victim and to violent family members.

During fiscal year 1985, more than 18,668 women and their children found safety in one of the 41 community-based shelter centers under contract with the department. These women and thousands of other non-resident victims received support through services such as emergency medical care, transportation, counseling, legal advice, educational arrangements for children, employment assistance, and referral to other community resources.

Many of these support services were provided by volunteers at shelter centers. The number of volunteer hours each month increased 37 percent, from 15,600 in 1984 to 21,400 in 1985. Based on minimum wages, these volunteer services would have cost $71,690 per month.

Department expenditures for family violence totaled $2.3 million during the fiscal year.

Child Protective Services

All people have the right to be protected from abuse, neglect, or exploitation. But the most vulnerable in society, the children, the elderly, and the disabled, seem to have the greatest need.

The department is mandated by state law to provide services which protect children from abuse or neglect. To this end, the department operates a toll-free, 24-hour child abuse hotline, investigates reports of children in need of protection, and protects these children when necessary.

Reports of abuse and neglect are assigned a priority based on the severity of harm or threatened harm to the child. Reports involving children in life-endangering situations are investigated within 24 hours of receipt.

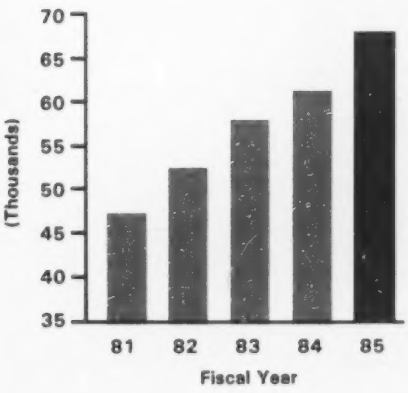
When abuse or neglect is indicated, the department may take a series of actions appropriate to the situation. In-home protective services can help prevent recurrence of abuse and neglect through protective day care, emergency caregiver and

homemaker services, parent-aide services, community treatment services, and other family and community resources. If the situation warrants and the court so orders, temporary foster care can be provided until the child can be safely returned to the natural family or be placed in a permanent setting. Adoption services are provided for children when they cannot be safely returned to their biological families and when their parents' rights have been terminated.

Children reported as being abused and neglected may be videotaped while being interviewed by protective service workers. Such videotapes, authorized by the Texas Family Code and Texas Penal Code, can be used as legal evidence as well as a confrontational and therapeutic tool in working with parents or caregivers. This year, the department provided extensive training to child protective services staff on the techniques and use of videotaped interviews during investigations.

Abuse and Neglect Reports Investigated

Fiscal Years 1981–85



During fiscal year 1985, the number of child abuse and neglect reports increased 11 percent to 68,515. The total number of clients receiving ongoing child protective services during the fiscal year was 128,407. These clients included an average of 2,644 children per month who received state and federally funded AFDC foster care for an annual cost of $12.7 million as compared to 2,517 children per month in FY 1984 at a cost of $11.8 million. An average of 2,072 children received state-funded foster care each month at a cost of $12.2 million, compared to an average of 1,858 in FY 1984 at a cost of $9.7 million.

Adoption subsidies, originally implemented in 1976, were expanded by the 69th Legislature to provide payments to certain disabled children. The Legislature also authorized medical assistance subsidies to special needs children not eligible for Medicaid. During the year, adoption subsidies increased to $2.1 million, enabling approximately 988 children with special needs or handicaps to find or remain in permanent homes with families who otherwise could not afford to support those needs. In FY 1984, $1.6 million was spent on adoption subsidies for approximately 800 children.

To meet child protective needs, the overall spending level increased 10 percent to about $103 million. The number of child protective staff in FY 1985 was 2,508.

With the increasing concern for the safety of children and the need for such concern evidenced by escalating reports of abuse and neglect, the department initiated a series of prevention efforts. With the help of Linda Gale White, First Lady of Texas, the department co-sponsored with the Office of

the Governor a leadership seminar on the prevention of child abuse and neglect in FY 1985. Three regional conferences are being planned for FY 1986. The department also obtained a federal grant to implement the Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Project to develop plans for directing efforts toward primary and secondary prevention. The project will be funded through FY 1986.

The department continued to offer support and direction to organizations of volunteers involved in prevention activities, including Family Outreach of America, Inc., Parents Anonymous of Texas, and the Texas Coalition for the Prevention of Child Abuse. By developing and fostering a network of those committed to the prevention of child abuse, the department hopes to realize its goal of reducing the incidence of child abuse and neglect in Texas.

The department also contracts with 16 agencies throughout the state to provide counseling and emergency shelter services to runaways and truants. The Truant and Runaway program, initially funded by the 68th Legislature, received additional legislative appropriations for the next biennium. Approximately 6,000 youths received services during FY 1985 at a cost of $1.7 million.

Child Support Enforcement

Some children are deprived of financial support because of the death or illness of a parent. Other children, however, lack support because a parent has deserted the family and no longer provides financial assistance.

The Child Support Enforcement program tries to find missing parents and negotiate for support or initiate court action for non-support. The department contracted with the Texas Attorney General's Office to operate the program in 1983, and the contract continued through fiscal year 1985. DHS maintained a small staff to fulfill the department's responsibility as liaison with the federal child support enforcement office.

During fiscal year 1985, approximately 36,680 lawsuits were filed against absent parents, resulting in the collection of more than $31.7 million.

Under legislative direction, the Texas Attorney General's Office became the authorized agency to administer the program Sept. 1, 1985.

Employment Services

Child support from absent parents, temporary assistance through AFDC, health services, food stamps, and other food programs can help families and children through hard times in their lives. But the ultimate goal of the department is to help families regain and maintain self-sufficiency.

A major objective of the department's long-term, strategic planning is to help AFDC clients become self-sufficient through employment services. Increased emphasis on this objective during fiscal year 1985 resulted in the placement of 15,967 people in jobs. This represents a gain of 61 percent in employment entries above the 1984 level and is the largest number of people placed into jobs in one year in the history of the employment services program. Job placements saved an estimated $48.1 million in public assistance costs during the year.

Several factors contributed to the dramatic rise in placements. Management directions prompted increased goal-setting objectives, improved regional management, and innovative regional funding allocations based on productivity. More extensive use of group job search, an improved reporting system, and active recruitment of clients to volunteer for employment services were also factors.

Services provided to AFDC recipients directly by the department and through contracts with public and private agencies included employability assessment, pre-employment preparation classes, job search activities, job development, employment placement, and support services such as transportation and child day care. Food stamp recipients were provided job search assistance through a contract with the Texas Employment Commission.

During the year, the department began work with the Texas Education Agency, Texas Department of Health, and Texas Department of Community Affairs on joint funding of a multiservice self-sufficiency project targeted to teen-age parents. The project, which will operate in Houston and El Paso, will begin in FY 1986.

The department also began working with the Texas Department of Community Affairs on a joint agreement to enhance use of the Job Training Partnership Act program by AFDC recipients.

The Home Health Aide Project continued its third year of operation in Austin, El Paso, Fort Worth, and San Antonio. During the year, 277 AFDC recipients became self-supporting

as home health aides. Each month an average of 458 aged and disabled Texans received home health care which allowed them to remain in their own homes and avoid placement in institutions.

Day Care

For parents struggling to regain or maintain financial independence, child day care can mean the difference between remaining dependent on public assistance or becoming self-supporting.

AFDC and other low-income parents who are working or training for jobs may be eligible for subsidized day care for their children. Children who are victims of abuse or neglect also may receive temporary day-care services.

During the fiscal year, the department paid for the equivalent of full-time care for 13,058 children each day at an annual cost of $33,000,190. Almost 39,000 children received care geared to their developmental needs in day-care centers, child-placing agency day homes, group day homes, and registered family homes.

These services benefit children as well as parents. Recent research indicates that quality early child-care programs represent a large potential savings in public funds because those attending usually do well in school and are less likely to become delinquent, have untreated health problems, or later become dependent on public assistance.

Licensing

There are more than 588,000 Texas children under age 14 who are in day care because their parents work or are in school. Another 20,756 children in foster homes and institutions receive 24-hour care. Protecting the health and safety of these children is one of the department's primary responsibilities.

By law, child-care facilities must meet certain minimum standards before they can be licensed, registered, or certified by the department. In response to growing public and governmental concern for the safety of children while in out-of-home care, these standards were carefully scrutinized and strengthened during fiscal year 1985.

After study by staff, a licensing advisory committee, and two ad hoc committees, and advice from parents, professionals, and other concerned citizens, recommendations for revisions of the day-care licensing standards were formally proposed for public comment and sent to all licensed day-care facilities.

The department then held 16 public hearings across the state and received 324 oral testimonies and more than 5,000 written comments.

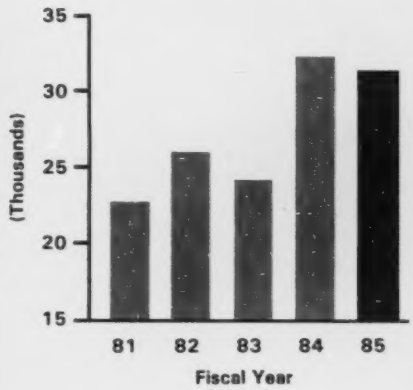
The resulting recommendations, approved by the Board of Human Services, focused on higher qualification requirements for day-care directors and child-care staff and increased training requirements. They also included more stringent requirements for playground safety, the use of child restraints in transportation programs, first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) training requirements for child-care staff, and more stringent staff-child ratio requirements for higher risk field trips.

To ensure that day-care staff understand and comply with the revised standards, the department provided training to more than 9,000 day-care providers and their employees.

The minimum standards for emergency shelters were revised to better protect children in temporary 24-hour care facilities. Revisions to minimum standards for residential treatment centers were also proposed to include more specific requirements for treatment planning and safeguards for the use of restraint and seclusion.

Regulated Child-care Facilities

Fiscal Years 1981–85



Based on the minimum standards, the department registered, licensed, or certified 7,787 day-care facilities, 18,531 family homes, and 5,066 24-hour care facilities during the fiscal year. Program staff also investigated 6,910 complaints against child-care facilities, a 17 percent increase from the previous year, and 597 serious incidents in 24-hour care facilities, an increase of 43.9 percent.

In response to rising complaint rates, specialized workers were hired to help licensing staff investigate complaints of abuse and neglect, sexual molestation, and other violations of law and standards. They received intensive training in complaint investigation techniques.

The minimum standards prohibit the employment in child-care facilities of any person convicted of certain kinds of offenses. The 69th Legislature authorized the department to perform criminal background checks on child-care applicants. The law will be implemented in fiscal year 1986. The Legislature also passed the Omnibus Fee Bill which sets fees for child-care and child-placing agency licenses.

A joint pilot project with protective services for children explored ways to reduce complaint response and resolution time. In one region, volunteers and community agencies trained pre-school children, parents, and day-care staff in sexual abuse prevention. Federal funds will be available during

fiscal year 1986 for child abuse prevention information and education for child-care providers, parents, and regulatory agency staff throughout the state.

To further ensure the safety of children in out-of-home care, the department undertook a comprehensive review and streamlining of licensing policies and procedures to reduce the amount of paperwork and, therefore, increase the amount of time available for on-site reviews of child-care facilities and institutions. A regional pilot project is testing the feasibility of using volunteers to monitor registered family homes which are not routinely reviewed except to investigate complaints.

In addition to child-care regulation, the licensing program certified 7,275 social work practitioners and licensed 497 child-care administrators.

Disaster Relief

Employment services and the provision of safe, quality day care can help families get back on their feet and become self-sufficient. But when a disaster strikes, even the most well prepared and self-sufficient families may need help in re-establishing their lives.

The Individual and Family Grant program helps victims of presidentially declared disasters by providing cash grants of up to $5,000 after all avenues of assistance, such as insurance or federal loans, are exhausted. Victims of two floods in four counties along the Texas coast received aid through this program in fiscal year 1985. The department processed more than 3,400 applications from flood victims and provided a total of $6.3 million in assistance payments.

Refugee Assistance

Refugees who have recently arrived in this country and have not developed the skills necessary to support themselves may also receive assistance from the department. A federally funded program, administered by the department, provides temporary financial, medical, and social services to those who are eligible.

The program serves all nationalities and provides assistance such as courses in English as a second language, job training, and employment services to help refugees enter the economic mainstream.

In fiscal year 1985, the cost of financial and medical services

was approximately $4.2 million. Social services costs were approximately $4.7 million.

The department also received a $1.1 million grant for a special social services project targeted to Harris County. Of the estimated 85,000 to 110,000 refugees living in the state, approximately 50,000 reside in the Houston area.

In addition to social services, the department initiated a pilot project aimed at helping unemployed and underemployed refugees with rural backgrounds and no transferrable skills. The project, called Cambodian Gardens, combines Asian farming skills with western technology to produce oriental vegetables which are marketed throughout the state.

Services to Aged and Disabled

"The greying of America" has become a familiar phrase in describing the growing numbers of older people throughout the nation. Experts expect this demographic trend to continue due to longer life expectancies, lower birth rates, and the aging of the "baby boom" generation.

In 1980, nearly 26 million Americans were age 65 or older. By the year 2000, that figure will rise to more than 35 million. In Texas, projections indicate that the elderly population aged 65 and older will grow from 1.4 million in 1980 to 1.9 million in 1990, an increase of almost 36 percent. The adult disabled population is expected to increase almost as rapidly.

For older people who manage to maintain their health and financial stability, a longer life span brings bonus years to pursue new careers, projects, and plans and enjoy family and friends. For others, however, increasing years can bring chronic illnesses, debilitating conditions, and poverty. And each passing year can bring prolonged discomfort and restrictions to the more than one million disabled Texans suffering from chronic health problems.

To better meet the growing needs of this latter group of aged and disabled people, the department provides a variety of medical and social services which can be tailored to an individual's particular needs. In accordance with the department's planning philosophy, programs for the aged and disabled are designed to prolong independence as long as possible by providing services in the least restrictive setting.

In addition to medical and social services, the department also provides protective services for aged and disabled adults who are abused, neglected, or exploited.

Adult Protective Services

Abuse, neglect, exploitation. Only within recent years has the general public begun to recognize the magnitude of the problem. It's hard to believe that it happens. But it does.

A study by the U.S. House Select Committee on Aging estimated that 105,651 aged or adult disabled Texans needed protective services in 1985. The department received and investigated 10,555 reports of suspected abuse, neglect, and exploitation in fiscal year 1985, a substantial increase over the 7,814 reported in 1984. But that is still less than a tenth of the potential cases.

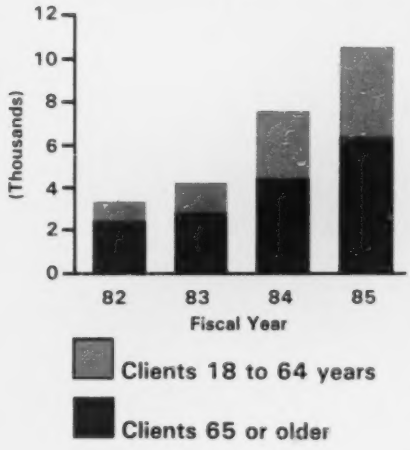
To promote a wider understanding of the problem, the

department began a public awareness effort in fiscal year 1984. That, and other efforts such as the passage of a mandatory reporting law by the 1981 Legislature and implementation of a 24-hour hotline authorized by the 1983 Legislature, has resulted in a 163 percent increase in reports since 1983.

To keep pace with the increased reporting of adult abuse, the department increased the number of staff specializing in adult protective services from 76 in 1984 to 175 in 1985. Workers receive extensive training in casework skills, legal issues involved in investigations, and court actions required to protect clients.

Adult Protective Services Investigations

Fiscal Years 1982–85



The most commonly received reports were those of self-neglect or neglect by the person's caregiver. The second most common situation was abuse, defined by law as "willful infliction of injury, unreasonable confinement, or cruel punishment." Exploitation occurred when caregivers and others used the resources of an elderly or disabled person for monetary or personal benefit.

Adult protective services are provided to clients without regard to income and on a voluntary basis except in cases where the person is found to be in a life-threatening situation and lacks the capacity to consent to service. In these cases, the worker may petition the court for an emergency order for protective services.

Of the more than 10,500 investigations conducted by DHS in FY 1985, only 365 cases required court action. Most of the adult protective services cases are resolved through social casework without the need for legal intervention. Department staff help victims find community resources and safer surroundings to help alleviate the problem.

Community Care Services

For most people, a safe and familiar place is important in maintaining feelings of continuity and self-reliance. For elderly and disabled people, it also can become a matter of pride. But some need help to remain in their own homes or communities.

For low-income elderly and disabled people with chronic health conditions, the department provides a number of community care services to help them remain at home or in community settings. These services include help with the activities of daily living, such as bathing, dressing, grooming, and meal preparation, and are provided in the person's own home, in alternative living situations, or in day facilities. Individuals may be eligible for one or several of the various services to meet their particular needs. The services also

provide a support system to families caring for their elderly or disabled members.

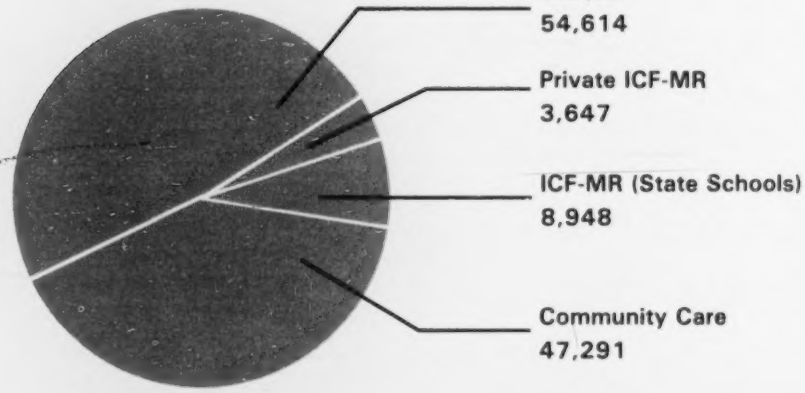
Family Care services help functionally limited elderly people and disabled adults with personal care activities, housekeeping tasks, meal preparation, and escort services. The department contracts with licensed home health agencies to provide these services to individuals for up to 20 hours per week.

Those who are functionally limited due to chronic health problems may receive up to 30 hours a week of Primary Home Care. This care is prescribed by a physician and supervised by a registered nurse. Services are the same as for Family Care and are provided through licensed home health agencies.

In fiscal year 1985, the Family Care and Primary Home Care services were expanded by lowering functional eligibility requirements. This enabled the department to serve more people in need of in-home services and delayed or prevented their placement in institutions.

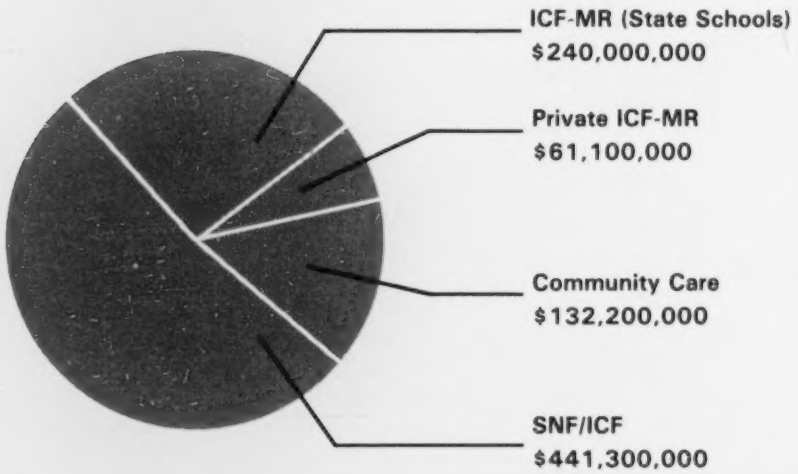
Long-term Care Clients

Fiscal Year 1985 (Monthly Average)



Long-term Care Expenditures

Fiscal Year 1985



Congregate and home-delivered meals provide hot, nutritious meals in a central location or a client's home through community-based provider agencies. All menus are approved by a registered dietician or nutritionist.

The Board of Human Services authorized two demonstration programs to be implemented in fiscal year 1986 to address the specialized needs of disabled adults for community-based services. The Shared Attendant Care program is targeted to the needs of younger physically disabled people who need personal help and transportation to maintain living situations in the community. This program allows for maximum independence of the individual as well as more appropriate use of limited field staff. Another activity is designed to provide home-based services for up to 50 severely disabled children who are ineligible for regular Medicaid benefits because they are being cared for at home rather than in an institution.

Emergency Response System services provide 24-hour monitoring through qualified community-based agencies. Services are available to functionally impaired elderly or disabled adults who live alone or who are physically isolated from the community. Eligible clients are provided with an electronic monitoring device which, when triggered, automatically alerts a base station. The base station then has a preselected volunteer check on the person with the problem. Knowing that someone will respond if an emergency occurs can ease an elderly or disabled person's apprehension about living alone.

For some older and disabled people, living alone can no longer be an option. Their impairments may not be severe enough to warrant institutional care, but they require someone close by to see that their needs are met.

Adult Foster Care provides supervision and assistance with daily living to eligible adults in 24-hour living settings. Certified family homes provide care for up to three clients, and licensed group homes provide care for four to eight.

Adults who require access to services on a 24-hour basis but do not require daily nursing care are candidates for the Supervised Living program. Services include room, board, protective supervision, personal care, social and recreational services, housekeeping and laundry, and transportation. Living arrangements range from apartments to converted nursing facilities. Those who are able contribute to the cost of care.

At the direction of the Board of Human Services, the department is developing a modification of the program to make maximum use of federal Medicaid and Social Service funding, as well as state funds, to increase the resources available to this group of clients.

Some elderly and disabled people need more intensive services. The Day Activity and Health Services program provides personal care, nursing services, physical rehabilitation, and nutrition and supportive services in adult day-care facilities licensed by the Texas Department of Health and certified by the department. These services are available at least 10 hours each weekday and can provide respite for clients' families.

Special Services for the Handicapped are available to the disabled through provider agencies. Clients receive counseling, personal care, help with developing skills needed for independent living, and transportation.

In-home and out-of-home services are an important resource to low-income Texans who are unable to perform some or many of the activities of daily living. Assistance with everyday tasks such as bathing, dressing, or cooking can help them maintain their self-esteem.

An average of 47,291 elderly and disabled people received in-home or out-of-home services each month during fiscal year 1985 for an annual cost of $132.2 million. This was an increase over the 40,219 people served per month the previous year at a cost of $103.3 million.

Institutional Care

When in-home and out-of-home services are no longer enough, institutional care services may be the only option for some aged and disabled Texans. These services are provided through Skilled Nursing Facilities (SNF) and Intermediate Care Facilities (ICF).

During fiscal year 1985, an average of 54,614 people received care each month in such facilities at a cost of $441.3 million. The previous year, 55,758 clients received nursing home care each month at a cost of $435.7 million.

Since April 1985, the department has required that all nursing homes with Medicaid-contracted beds meet certain federal minimum staffing ratios in order to participate in the Medicaid program. The minimum staffing ratios are defined in the Social Security Act and certified by the Health Care Financing Administration. Implementation of this requirement is contributing to improved quality of care for nursing home patients.

Since July 1985, the department has required that all skilled nursing homes with Medicaid-contracted beds maintain a number of Medicare-certified beds equal to or exceeding 25

percent of those set aside for Medicaid skilled nursing care. This requirement allows Medicaid to be a payer of last resort. It also provides an additional supportive service option to patients in long-term care facilities who are recovering from certain illnesses after at least three days of hospitalization.

Medicaid clients in ICFs and SNFs may also be eligible for rehabilitation services through the Goal Directed Therapy System. This program provides physical therapy, occupational therapy, and speech language pathology services. During the fiscal year, 399 clients received services at a cost of $200,297, as compared to 312 clients served at a cost of $127,547 in FY 1984. Through these services, many clients have returned to their communities or attained levels of functional achievement which enable them to carry out daily living activities.

Institutional care is also furnished to needy mentally retarded people in three levels of Intermediate Care Facilities for the Mentally Retarded (ICF-MR). During the year, a monthly average of 3,647 clients received care in 143 community-based facilities at a cost of $61.1 million.

Mentally retarded and developmentally disabled Texans who are eligible for Medicaid also receive care in state institutions. About 8,948 were served in state institutions at a cost of $240 million.

To provide an alternative to institutional care, the department is implementing a demonstration project with the Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation called Intermediate Community Services. The project will provide in- and out-of-home care for 150 mentally retarded people who qualify for ICF-MR care.

Nursing Home and ICF-MR Sanctions

Elderly and disabled people in institutional care have the right to receive care which is adequate, appropriate, and safe. Nursing homes and ICF-MRs providing substandard care may be sanctioned by the department.

Under the sanction rules, Medicaid contracts were automatically cancelled if the Texas Department of Health cited deficiencies that were an immediate threat to patient health and safety. Based on these guidelines, four nursing homes and three ICF-MR facilities were closed during the fiscal year.

Deficiencies constituting a hazard to patient health and safety which were not corrected within 60 days also resulted in cancellation of the Medicaid contract. Five nursing homes

and two ICF-MRs were closed under this rule during the past year.

Finally, Medicaid contracts were automatically cancelled if a nursing home had payments withheld due to deficiencies in patient care twice during any 12-month period. ICF-MRs automatically lost their Medicaid contracts if they had payments withheld twice during any 12-month period for deficiencies in patient care or training. Because of this rule, 72 nursing home and nine ICF-MR contracts were cancelled.

No Medicaid funds were paid to the facilities after cancellation of their contracts, and no new Medicaid recipients were allowed to enter the facilities.

During fiscal year 1985, a total of 81 nursing homes and 14 ICF-MRs had their Medicaid contracts cancelled. As a result, the nursing homes lost an estimated $2.5 million and ICF-MRs lost an estimated $1.4 million in Medicaid funds.

By the end of the fiscal year, 68 nursing homes and 11 ICF-MRs re-entered the program after taking corrective actions.

Client Eligibility

To qualify for the department's community care or institutional services, an aged or disabled person must have a demonstrated need for the service and meet the financial eligibility requirements. Need for service is determined through detailed functional and medical assessments of the person's condition.

Financial eligibility is based on a person's income and resources, such as property, bank accounts, and insurance policies. To be eligible for Medicaid, countable resources must not exceed $1,600. The 68th Legislature authorized the department to increase the limit on countable income for Medicaid institutional care eligibility from $611.40 per month to $633.50 per month. In addition, the Legislature authorized increases in this income cap to $650.20 in 1986 and $698.60 in 1987. The increases in the Medicaid income cap will make nursing home care available to more people who need the service but cannot afford the high cost. About $1,000 per month is the minimum amount required to purchase most nursing home care.

The income eligibility limit for community care services is $631.40. This limit will be increased to the institutional care

eligibility ceilings set for 1986 and 1987. The maximum resource limit is $5,000.

Both the state and federal governments maintain a rigorous quality control system to assure that Medicaid eligibility is accurately determined. Federal law penalizes states if the payment error rate exceeds 3 percent. Texas was successful in meeting this goal in fiscal year 1985.

Health Care

The lack of adequate health care can be the largest stumbling block in regaining and maintaining self-sufficiency. Acute, chronic, and catastrophic illness can impact people's lives at all levels. Because the impact can be so great, health care services undergird most of the department's programs.

DHS provides a wide range of services to elderly and disabled people, AFDC families, foster care children, and other groups which meet income and resource requirements for Medicaid eligibility. Included are inpatient and outpatient hospital, physician, laboratory and X-ray, ambulance, chiropractic, podiatry, home health, optometric, ambulatory surgery, eyeglasses, hearing aids, nurse midwife, and rural health clinic services.

Health Care

During fiscal year 1985, the department provided health care services to an average of 691,501 people as compared to 659,535 the previous year. This 4.8 percent increase can be attributed to increasing AFDC caseloads and expansion of Medicaid eligibility to children and pregnant women in low-income families and medically needy individuals.

Payments for services are made to the provider by National Heritage Insurance Company (NHIC), the department's health insurance contractor. An average of 17,199 people received hospital services each month at a cost of $21,981,913. Another 200,523 required the services of a physician each month at a cost of $13,324,895. Premiums and associated costs during fiscal year 1985 for all health care services totaled $730,995,346.

In planning for health care, the department's goal is to provide the type, scope, and quality of health services available to the general public, with two exceptions. The department does not finance experimental care, and the department requires prior approval on certain services to assure that they are appropriate to the needs of the individual.

As the largest purchaser of health care in the state, the department is vitally interested in containing rising health care costs. A number of the initiatives identified through the department's strategic planning were factors in the decrease in the average cost per recipient for health care this fiscal year.

Closer monitoring of hospital admissions and more emphasis on utilization controls to ensure that health care

services were medically necessary and appropriate contributed to the decrease. Other factors included the implementation of additional cost controls such as payment limitations for outpatient hospital services; reduced payment levels for clinical laboratory services; and implementation of a freeze on reasonable charge profiles for reimbursement of physician services.

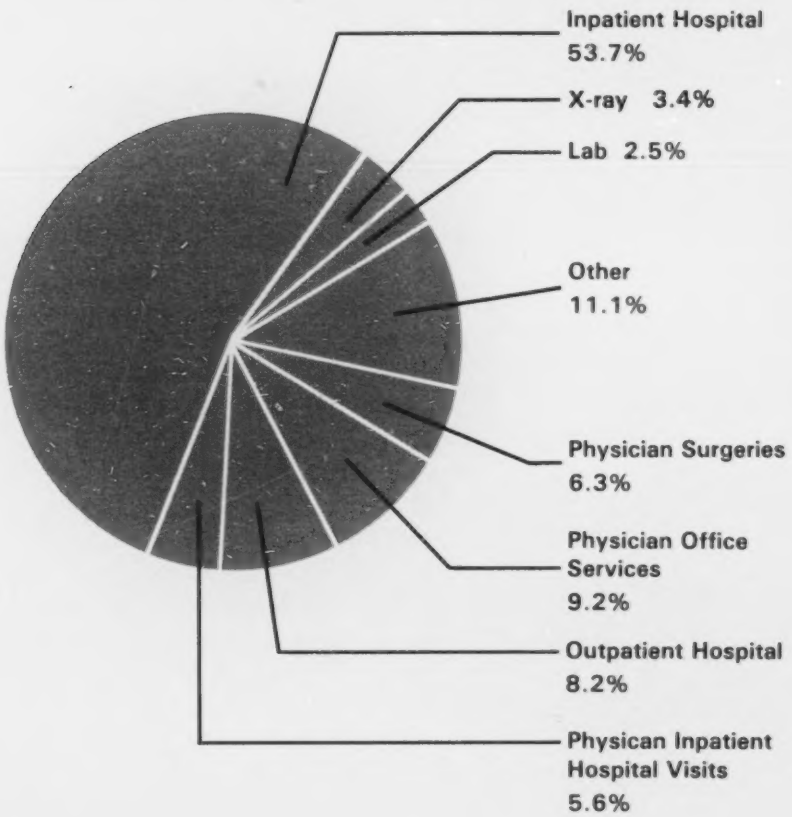
Recipients identified as using health care services excessively are "locked-in" to a primary care physician or pharmacy so the use of services can be better controlled. This lock-in program resulted in an $11 million savings in fiscal year 1985.

The use of third-party resources as the primary payer saved the department $33,701,422. An additional $3,188,494 was saved through the use of an automated claims processing review system.

The department also intensified efforts to identify fraud and abuse in the Medicaid program. Providers found guilty of fraud

Health Care Services Benefit Payments

Fiscal Year 1985



and abuse were referred to the Health Care Financing Administration for civil monetary penalties.

The on-site compliance assessment and review of hospital services resulted in the recovery of $911,281 because of unnecessary hospital admissions or days in the hospital that were denied as not medically necessary. In addition, the department saved $750,000 by contracting with the state Professional Review Organization for hospital admissions which resulted in a more favorable federal matching rate for hospital utilization review.

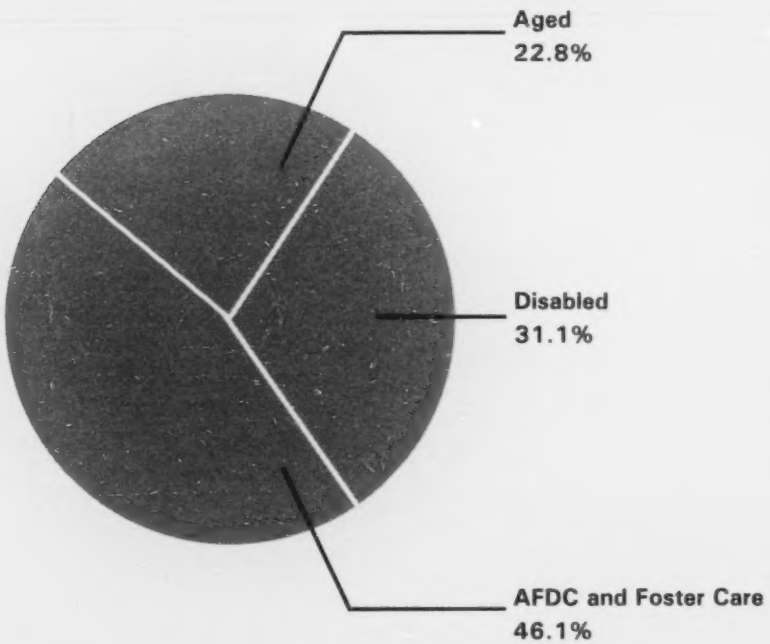
A federal mandate requiring a major conversion of the claims processing system took hundreds of work hours but was accomplished with a minimum of disruption to the operations and payment of claims to providers.

During the latter part of the fiscal year, department staff began making plans for implementation of the Indigent Health Care and Treatment Act during the FY 1986–87 biennium. This legislation, passed in the first Special Session of the 69th Legislature, was a historic step in clarifying responsibility for the care of the medically indigent in Texas and, therefore, helping indigent people in need of medical care.

Under the new legislation, counties must provide basic medical care services to individuals with income below the

Purchased Health Payments by Recipient Group

Fiscal Year 1985



AFDC payment standard who are not covered by any public or private health program. The department is responsible for establishing eligibility standards, service definitions, maximum payment rates, and record-keeping requirements for use by counties.

The indigent health care program will provide state funds to help counties meet health care needs of indigent residents and reimburse those hospitals which provide a disproportionate share of services to the indigent. Department staff will also mediate and resolve disputes among counties, hospital districts, and providers over residency of eligible households. Counties and public hospitals will be allowed to contract with the department for eligibility determination services.

In addition, funds were appropriated for the department to create an integrated computerized eligibility project with the Texas Department of Health to improve coordination among several indigent health care programs.

Pharmacy Services

The provision of drugs for the treatment and control of illnesses can improve a patient's quality of life and may reduce the need for hospitalization or other more costly services. Medicaid clients are eligible for medications prescribed by a physician through the department's Vendor Drug program.

During the year, 3,414 providers contracted with the department to fill prescriptions. DHS paid pharmacists directly for prescription drugs and related services. The average prescription price rose from $14.88 to $15.88, and total expenditures increased from $95.6 million to $105.9 million. The number of prescriptions increased from 6.4 million to 6.7 million.

The department began plans to implement two policy changes that are designed to stretch limited program funds. One change will consider cash discounts received from drug suppliers in determining reimbursement rates for pharmacy providers. This will allow for a more accurate reflection of actual provider costs and a closer compliance with federal guidelines for more accurate estimations of drug costs. A resulting reduction in reimbursement costs is expected to save more than $9 million in the next fiscal year.

The second change will encourage the use of less expensive generic drug products. Although the department has always encouraged the use of generic drugs, this policy will further enhance previous efforts. Implementation of the Texas

Maximum Allowable Cost policy in fiscal year 1986 will establish reimbursement ceilings for certain categories of multisource drug products. In fiscal year 1985, generic drug use increased from about 15 percent to 18.5 percent. Increased use of therapeutically equivalent drugs is expected to save about $8 million in FY 1986.

Medical Transportation

Providing prescriptions and medical care to Medicaid clients can do little good if they have no way to get to the services.

To help Medicaid clients make use of medically necessary services, the department furnished non-emergency transportation through contracts with local taxi companies, independent school districts, community agencies, private corporations, and other organizations. More than 600 volunteers also provided transportation and were reimbursed for mileage.

During the fiscal year, DHS furnished 772,959 trips at a cost of about $4.8 million as compared to 727,833 trips at a cost of about $4.8 million the previous year.

Administration

Providing services to hundreds of thousands of needy, elderly, and disabled Texans is a big job. It requires knowledge, skill, organization, planning, responsibility, and compassion.

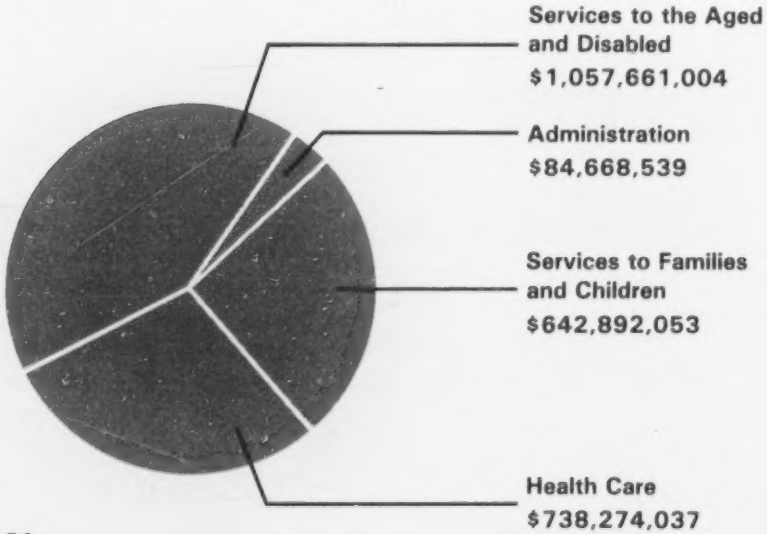
In managing its programs, the department recognizes its duty to the citizens of the state to maintain the highest possible standards of accountability in its expenditure of public funds. The department is also aware of its responsibility to provide humane and efficient services to those in need to encourage their self-sufficiency and prevent long-term dependence on public assistance. And the department realizes that all of this must be accomplished within the constraints of available resources and within the provisions of the law.

That takes some planning. To provide more services to more people with limited resources, the department's strategic plan cites a number of management directions. Among them are developing cost-containment measures, streamlining management processes and decision-making, re-examining or changing priorities as necessary, automating staff-intensive functions, and reducing program fraud and abuse. The plan also calls for the recruitment, maintenance, and promotion of competent and innovative staff and the increased participation of volunteers.

Many of these management directions have come to fruition. Others are in the planning or implementation phase. But the positive results achieved so far are evidenced by the fact that only 3.5 percent of the department's $2.5 billion expenditures is used for administration.

Estimated Agency Expenditures

Fiscal Year 1985



Information Systems

The department began looking at automation as a way to cut costs and increase efficiency as early as 1981. After extensive analysis, DHS adopted the strategy of making direct access to computer resources available to staff throughout the state.

The establishment of the WelNet network and the installation of nearly 2,000 new workstations during FY 1984 were the first major steps in making the vision a reality. Approximately 1,500 workstations are located in the department's 36 largest income assistance offices, providing "hands-on" automation support to 42 percent of the income assistance staff.

Significant milestones in fiscal year 1985 include statewide implementation of the automated Notice of Application (NOA) and the generic worksheet for income assistance. In both cases, automation is used to perform functions largely handled with paper before.

In the NOA process, basic information about each application for services is entered via the WelNet workstation into the department's automated data base. When the caseworker is ready to conduct the client interview, the NOA data is automatically available in the generic worksheet. Previously, the caseworker had to copy this information onto the paper version of the worksheet.

The generic worksheet simultaneously processes eligibility determinations for both the food stamp and AFDC programs. It also prompts the caseworker through the client interview. It does calculations automatically, including multiple budgets required by program regulations. And it prints casefolder and client forms. Before development of the worksheet, separate paper forms were used for each program, although information collected for both programs is similar.

The generic worksheet received national recognition as an innovative use of automation. It was one of seven automated applications chosen for presentation to the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of Agriculture at a national conference in June 1985.

The electronic worksheet reduced the use of paper and the staff-intensive functions associated with paper. It also has resulted in more accurate casework and more timely services to clients. Future enhancements, particularly an electronic "casefile," are expected to reap additional benefits for the department and its clients.

Other accomplishments in fiscal year 1985 included

implementation of data entry for Monthly Income Reporting data via the WelNet workstations. This important capability reduces the time to get critical information to the department's mainframe in Austin.

Using the facilities of WelNet, remote printing was initiated in Houston and San Antonio. In this process, computer-generated forms for caseworkers are printed at regional sites to avoid the cost and delays of mailing forms.

Personnel Management

Enhanced automation capabilities are also a major accomplishment in the personnel area. After five years of planning, design, and programming, the new Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) replaced the old automated personnel and payroll system. The new system features an expanded data base with extensive payroll and position history. One component allows employee access to non-secured personnel information and will eventually supply all routine data needs.

Other steps to increase efficiency were taken. The move of state office personnel to the John H. Winters Human Services Center in Austin allowed for consolidation of all division libraries except the legal library. This resulted in a staff savings and eliminated numerous duplications of library material, while offering a broader range of reference material to all employees.

To cut costs and increase efficiency in using temporary personnel agencies, a staff resources unit was tested and adopted for state headquarters. This unit supplies clerical and word processor operator support staff for short-term vacancies and overload periods. A clerical applicant pool was also established to provide qualified employees for vacancies within one to three days.

A direct hiring procedure was tested and implemented in the state office and extended to regional personnel offices. Clerical and entry-level professional employees are now hired by personnel officers to save program staff time in applicant interviews.

When the Texas Merit System Council was abolished by the 69th Legislature, the department established a unit to perform the functions at a savings of $580,000 per year.

Overtime policies and payments were implemented to comply with a Supreme Court decision which extended

coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act to states and municipalities.

In cooperation with the Governor's Office and the Texas Employees Retirement System, the department audited personnel records for calendar years 1979, 1980, and 1981. The audit identified unnecessarily withheld Social Security deductions. As a result, the department submitted refund requests for DHS employees for more than $550,000, with a matching refund requested for the State of Texas.

During the year, the department's Staff Development Division offered specialized training as well as beneficial general curriculum. Technical training was added to two Basic Job Skill Training Centers for new service delivery staff on using the computer to make eligibility determinations.

The Civil Rights Division analyzed 1980 census information to determine the relevant available labor force in Texas for the department's affirmative action plan. Staff also reviewed all job classifications to define EEOC job placement based on function rather than random placement. Through the department's adaptive equipment budget, the division furnished disabled employees with equipment ranging from wheelchairs to the latest computer technology for the blind.

The department's Fiscal Division pays the bills for the department's provider services, administrative expenses, and employee salary and travel. During fiscal year 1985, enhancements improved the speed and accuracy of payment and the ability to monitor claims. Additional methods for streamlining the payment system were explored for next year, and planning began on the design and implementation of a funds management and double entry accounting system.

Audits and Fraud Control

Accounting systems are a primary interest to staff of the department's Office of Inspector General. Their responsibility is to reduce fraud and abuse of DHS programs and services.

The Office is composed of two divisions which provide audit and investigation services. Working as a team, the divisions collaborate with department program staff and providers to assure compliance with regulations and to detect, investigate, and settle fraud cases.

During fiscal year 1985, more than $904.5 million in agency expenditures were audited. The audit division conducted more than 2,200 compliance and cost audits and 1,800 desk reviews of cost reports which resulted in compliance exceptions of $19.2 million and disallowed costs of $14.4 million.

In addition, the audit division reviews contract compliance of DHS's health insuring agency. During the year, the division audited more than $650 million in premiums and associated costs paid through the Medicaid contract with National Heritage Insurance Company.

The internal audit team also conducted a review of the department's automated data processing system.

During the course of an audit, an auditor may detect a suspected case of fraud or abuse. These cases are referred to the investigation division or the attorney general's Medicaid Fraud Control Unit.

During the year, the investigation division completed 9,181 cases involving $8,413,445 in overpayments. Investigators presented evidence to local prosecutors leading to the conviction of 1,945 perpetrators. More than $2.5 million in restitution was collected compared to $2 million the previous year. In addition, more than 6,100 cases of suspected food stamp fraud were handled by DHS hearing officers.

Although most leads on potential fraud cases come from department caseworkers and auditors, more than 800 reports were received on a toll-free hotline. The hotline gives the public the opportunity to safeguard scarce tax dollars from unlawful use. A public service announcement for television was developed to encourage the public to report fraud.

To enhance fraud control procedures, the department received approval from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for an AFDC fraud control project. The demonstration project will reimburse up to 75 percent of state and local costs for investigation, prosecution, and disposition of AFDC fraud cases. By reimbursing local prosecutors' costs, the department hopes to increase the number of AFDC fraud prosecutions and the amount of taxpayer dollars recovered through court-ordered restitution.

Citizen Involvement

In addition to automation, streamlining, and reducing fraud and abuse, the department's strategic plan set as one of its major priorities the increased participation of volunteers in its programs and services.

Volunteers have long been an integral part of the department and are involved in virtually every aspect of its work. The three-member Board of Human Services is made up of civic leaders who set policy and direction for the department. They serve at the request of the governor without pay, and their deliberations at board meetings are just one small but important part of their involvement.

The department's 11 statewide advisory committees have 180 volunteers from business and professional areas. Proposed policy changes are reviewed by the appropriate advisory group before being presented to the board for action. Members also participate in the budget development and legislative appropriations request.

Thousands of volunteers open their hearts and homes to help those in need. Some are full-time foster parents, and others become adoptive parents, often for hard-to-place children. Some work as volunteers in shelters, group homes, or child-care facilities. Others choose to work with the elderly through programs such as Meals on Wheels or in adult day-care centers.

Many work directly in local DHS offices giving much needed support to staff. They act as case aides, enter information into computers, conduct training, answer phones, file, type, and keep children occupied while parents are applying for benefits.

Volunteers are trained to use microcomputers to determine client eligibility for income assistance. Others monitor home care for aged and disabled clients and provide services not available through the department. Some work with DHS licensing staff to monitor registered family homes.

Encouraged by the leadership of these and other volunteers, the department has forged new and creative alliances with community groups during this fiscal year. DHS staff and community leaders meet to assess needs and cooperative ways to meet those needs. Almost 1,900 community projects were operating during the fiscal year, an increase of more than 40 percent over the previous year. This includes an 8.5 percent increase in corporate sector projects.

Examples of innovative projects throughout the state include interfaith church coalitions which provide emergency food, clothing, and shelter; child abuse education programs provided by Parent Teacher Associations; and Family Outreach centers established and staffed by volunteers to work with families at risk of child abuse. Junior Leagues are developing projects which provide court appointed advocates for children caught in legal dilemmas.

A local chapter of a benevolent fraternal organization provides money and assistance for foster care, emergency shelters, and child abuse prevention and awareness projects throughout the state. A women's professional group improves the homes of elderly and disabled people. Another volunteer group provides daily creative play time for waiting children in a local DHS office.

And the list goes on.

Throughout the state, community volunteers gave more than 1,220,000 hours to help about 30,000 needy people each month. Their service is valued at more than $9.7 million annually.

Health Care Alternatives

Volunteer donations of time and money can extend available services to more needy people and conserve tax dollars. Automation and streamlining procedures can increase efficiency and also cut expenditures. But these measures can't keep pace with rising health care costs.

The Medicaid program, implemented in Texas in 1967 to give the poor access to health care, is changing rapidly. Increasing costs and technological changes are forcing a re-examination of basic assumptions behind the definition, financing, and delivery of health care.

The necessity of controlling health care costs prompted the establishment of a special project to identify and examine new options for service delivery and administration. The Health Care Policy Alternatives project is studying a number of possible adjustments to the medical assistance program including requiring a mandatory second opinion for surgical procedures and co-payment to the maximum extent permitted by federal and state rules. Other possible options include paying a flat fee for ambulatory care, testing the use of health maintenance organizations, and improving case management systems.

Project staff are preparing a representative sample of Medicaid clients to develop a Medicaid recipient profile. The profile can be used to examine characteristics of client groups; support program planning efforts; test health care utilization models for specific client groups; improve predictions of service needs; and explore the fiscal impact of proposed policies.

A national symposium on health care issues is being planned for public leaders, administrators, educators, health policy institute staff, elected officials, researchers, and practitioners. The symposium, called the National Debate on Health Care, will be held in early 1986. It is designed to provide a forum for public debate on the cost, equity, quality, and service access issues facing health care industry providers, consumers, and payers. Discussion and debate will center on ways to shape the future rather than reacting to the changes it brings.

Future Policy Alternatives

Planning for the future is the exclusive purpose of a group of department staff. Late in 1984, the Commissioner's Office and the Board of Human Services decided to build on the strategic planning momentum and improve coordination of other innovative efforts in the department. Consequently, they created an initiative on future policy alternatives. Based on a knowledge of developing trends and directions in human services policies, programs, and management practices, the goal of the Future Policy Alternatives initiative is to generate new information and ideas to assist the department in fulfilling its mission now and in the future.

One objective is to develop and maintain knowledge of trends and directions related to human services policies, programs, and management practices. To achieve this objective, staff regularly scan or read more than 80 publications to identify trends, gain a perspective on their potential impact, and learn more about innovative responses around the country.

A trends group, composed of selected staff in state office headquarters, was formed to gain benefit of others' expertise and insights into future trends and policy alternatives. Staff also began establishing ties with key innovators and organizations across the country that work in a future-oriented and policy studies capacity. These organizations include other Texas state agencies, other states' human services agencies, nationally known "think tanks," universities, corporations, and other relevant national organizations.

A second objective is to assist the Office of the Commissioner and the Board of Human Services in identifying policy, program, and management alternatives for the future. To this end, staff prepare briefing books on identified trends and innovations for executive staff and conduct additional follow-up activities as needed.

Another objective is to contribute to an agency environment that fosters innovative and strategic thinking. Activities include sharing articles of interest with selected staff throughout the department and sharing information through trends group meetings; sponsoring sessions to share conference and seminar information; and providing consultation and technical assistance to support other department innovations.

The activities of the Future Policy Alternatives group help the department expand its view of significant emerging issues. This knowledge will allow the department to stay a step ahead

in its planning efforts and use proactive rather than reactive methods in dealing with changes.

The programs and services available to needy Texans, and the support given those services by the Texas Legislature and the people of Texas, are indicative of planning for positive change. Planning is paying off for the Department of Human Services and the people it serves.

Statistics

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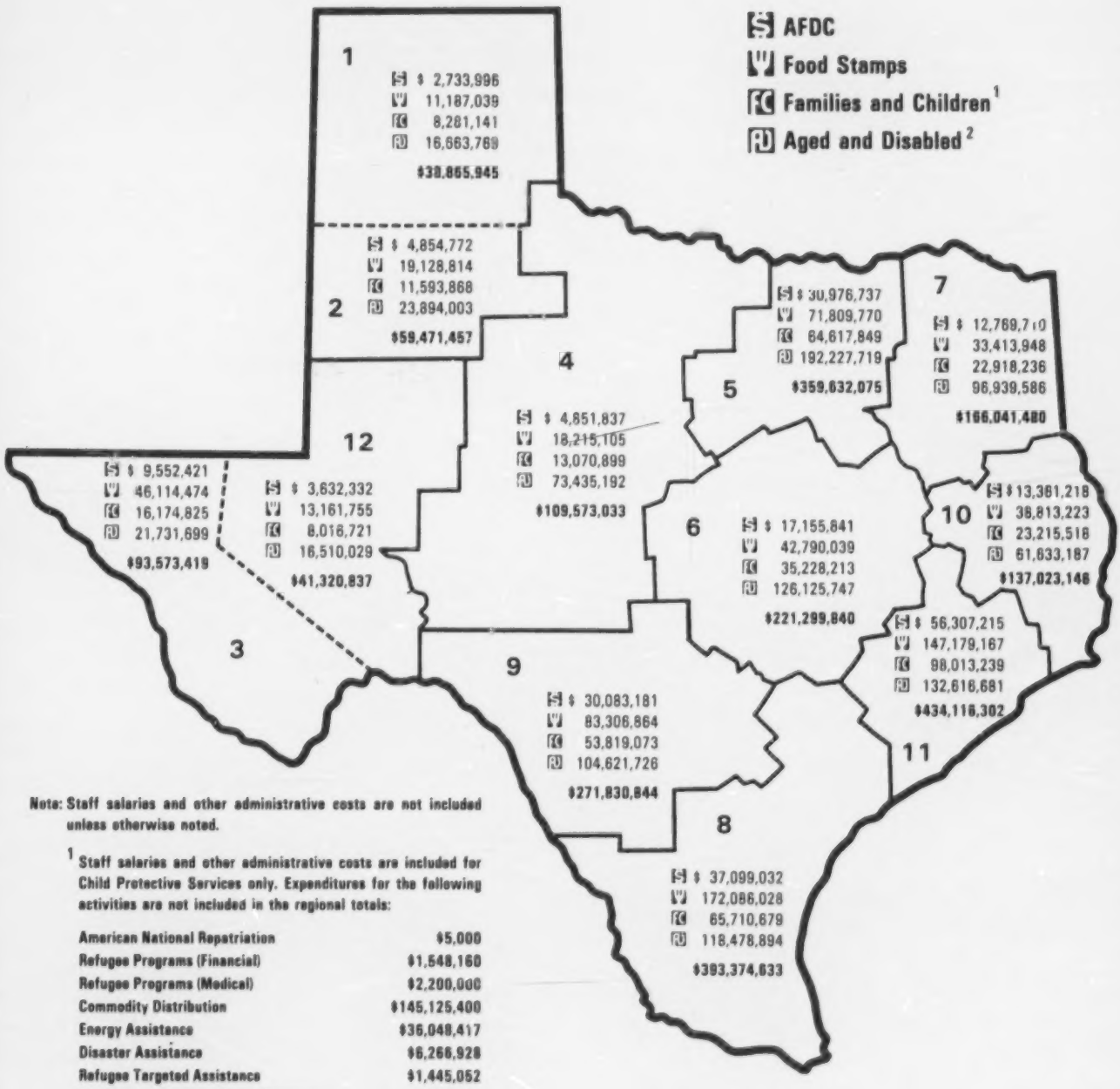
Estimated Expenditures by Method of Finance
Fiscal Year 1985

	Total $	Federal %	State %	Other %
Services to Families and Children				
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	$223,796,148	54.46	45.54	
Income Assistance Program Delivery	112,720,880	51.21	48.78	.01
Commodity Distribution	37,567,135	97.87	.39	1.74
Home Energy Assistance	36,634,844	100.00		
Disaster Assistance	6,760,648	71.62	28.38	
Child Support Enforcement	141,606	85.26		14.74
Protective Services for Abused and Neglected Children	106,991,675	61.49	38.39	.12
Family Self-support Services	93,875,476	71.26	28.74	
Services to Families and Children Program Support	5,071,944	72.77	27.23	
Licensing	8,309,886	73.45	24.38	2.17
Refugee Assistance	10,481,320	100.0		
Special Projects	540,491	94.80		5.20
Total, Services to Families and Children	**$642,892,053**	**64.00**	**35.84**	**.16**
Services to the Aged and Disabled				
Long-term Institutional Care	$504,140,326	54.23	45.77	
Medical Assistance in State Institutions	247,728,087	55.44	44.56	
Vendor Drugs	106,647,638	54.50	45.50	
Medical Transportation	4,834,354	53.80	46.20	
Community Care for the Aged and Disabled	132,732,707	60.31	39.69	
Services to the Aged and Disabled Administration Program Delivery	56,639,886	70.03	29.26	.71
Special Projects	4,938,006	96.44	2.70	.86
Total, Services to the Aged and Disabled	**$1,057,661,004**	**56.35**	**43.61**	**.04**
Health Care Services				
Purchased Health Services	$734,121,364	54.50	45.50	
Administration Program Support	4,152,673	56.78	43.22	
Total, Health Care Services	**$738,274,037**	**54.51**	**45.49**	
Agency Administration				
Central Management Support	$18,404,086	57.15	42.81	.04
Field Management Support	19,130,790	62.85	37.02	.13
Information Systems	41,149,408	49.76	50.24	
Renovations and Capital Outlay	5,984,255	17.17	82.83	
Total, Agency Administration	**$84,668,539**	**52.02**	**47.94**	**.04**
Grand Total	**$2,523,495,633**	**57.61**	**42.33**	**.06**

Benefits by Region
Fiscal Year 1985



Note: Staff salaries and other administrative costs are not included unless otherwise noted.

[1] Staff salaries and other administrative costs are included for Child Protective Services only. Expenditures for the following activities are not included in the regional totals:

American National Repatriation	$5,000
Refugee Programs (Financial)	$1,548,160
Refugee Programs (Medical)	$2,200,000
Commodity Distribution	$145,125,400
Energy Assistance	$36,048,417
Disaster Assistance	$6,266,928
Refugee Targeted Assistance	$1,445,052
Temporary Emergency Relief Program	$539,420

[2] Staff salaries and other administrative costs are included for Adult Protective Services only. Expenditures for the following activities are not included in the regional totals:

State Schools	$217,466,823
Chest Hospitals	$398,710

Financial Information by County
Fiscal Year 1985

County	FOOD STAMPS		AFDC			FRAUD (In AFDC and Food Stamps)		
	Participants (Monthly Average)	Food Stamp Value (Total FY)	Families (Monthly Average)	Recipients[1]	Payments (Total FY)	Court Adjudications	Disqualification Hearings[2]	Total
Anderson	2,716	$1,328,328	217	664	$ 405,578	5		12
Andrews	289	137,531	15	47	28,269			
Angelina	5,607	2,992,752	508	1,561	979,655	9	22	31
Aransas	1,672	972,427	113	330	211,084	3	8	11
Archer	180	89,450	10	30	19,202			
Armstrong	19	7,007	1	1	852			
Atascosa	3,832	1,919,386	280	907	541,237	4	69	73
Austin	1,275	628,739	130	396	240,851		2	2
Bailey	788	401,396	50	156	94,757	4	7	11
Bandera	235	124,499	19	63	38,154			
Bastrop	2,212	1,149,732	210	644	402,315		28	28
Baylor	336	143.741	13	30	19,699	1	5	6
Bee	3,691	1,832,144	318	983	609,625	5	7	12
Bell	11,046	6,012,978	1,307	3,868	2,517,010	22	94	116
Bexar	95,752	52,464,791	11,462	36,943	22,914,620	168	635	803
Blanco	120	57,093	7	18	11,097			
Borden	22	9,060	1	1	688			
Bosque	635	313,920	46	142	86,857	3	5	8
Bowie	7,696	3,995,692	927	2,872	1,777,910	19	57	76
Brazoria	7,328	4,069,117	400	1,237	762,810	7	11	18
Brazos	3,512	1,865,009	383	1,229	749,578	2	31	33
Brewster	589	302,653	30	84	52,346	2	8	10
Briscoe	239	119,627	11	32	18,766			
Brooks	2,660	1,392,293	183	520	336,058	3	1	4
Brown	2,567	1,384,977	218	671	422,924	10	45	55
Burleson	1,151	588,526	148	486	293,434	4	12	16
Burnet	879	438,031	90	259	163,054		3	3
Caldwell	2,233	1,051,584	223	689	428,443	1	28	29
Calhoun	1,648	873,098	140	427	259,192	3	8	11
Callahan	473	226,784	27	88	53,826		5	5
Cameron	68,776	36,588,023	3,988	12,762	7,505,054	33	38	71
Camp	1,154	532,462	112	330	204,589	3	11	14
Carson	74	39,523	9	21	13,783		2	2
Cass	3,172	1,601,386	333	1,013	637,632	6	13	19
Castro	1,845	946,922	102	336	197,934		9	9
Chambers	1,719	947,367	147	441	274,324	2	4	6
Cherokee	3,414	1,714,567	297	917	561,242	7	17	24
Childress	687	345,444	38	111	71,538		6	6
Clay	285	130,827	14	43	27,257		1	1
Cochran	704	340,224	35	92	59,474			

Financial Information by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1985

County	FOOD STAMPS		AFDC			FRAUD (In AFDC and Food Stamps)		
	Participants (Monthly Average)	Food Stamp Value (Total FY)	Families (Monthly Average)	Recipients[1]	Payments (Total FY)	Court Adjudications	Disqualification Hearings[2]	Total
Coke	101	45,739	7	23	13,221		1	1
Coleman	800	392,268	62	184	112,012	2	5	7
Collin	3,353	1,753,229	351	1,074	651,888		22	22
Collingsworth	446	212,269	25	77	44,963		5	5
Colorado	1,976	1,011,098	173	518	316,197	4	1	5
Comal	**1,414**	**700,803**	**114**	**330**	**203,608**	**13**	**9**	**22**
Comanche	**949**	**447,191**	**50**	**146**	**92,237**	**1**	**12**	**13**
Concho	**225**	**103,788**	**9**	**23**	**14,657**		**1**	**1**
Cooke	**1,435**	**769,886**	**101**	**289**	**187,968**	**4**	**16**	**20**
Coryell	**2,276**	**1,071,071**	**202**	**559**	**366,837**	**2**	**19**	**21**
Cottle	370	178,687	22	73	40,546	2	2	4
Crane	116	58,672	9	24	15,916		1	1
Crockett	198	103,934	21	68	42,989			
Crosby	1,750	841,941	70	223	137,068	3	4	7
Culberson	512	243,544	18	53	32,929	1	10	11
Dallam	**459**	**244,555**	**33**	**91**	**58,361**			
Dallas	**65,871**	**36,495,855**	**9,712**	**29,074**	**18,525,273**	**356**	**569**	**925**
Dawson	**2,651**	**1,318,476**	**144**	**455**	**273,093**	**1**	**11**	**12**
Deaf Smith	**3,172**	**1,618,006**	**208**	**685**	**409,951**	**1**	**12**	**13**
Delta	**479**	**195,240**	**29**	**89**	**49,201**		**2**	**2**
Denton	2,679	1,453,154	265	747	485,009	8	36	44
Dewitt	2,622	1,262,803	211	613	380,288	3	17	20
Dickens	352	176,110	20	72	35,367			
Dimmit	4,121	2,175,038	219	724	436,536	7	21	28
Donley	327	170,474	17	58	33,211			
Duval	**3,911**	**1,909,900**	**266**	**829**	**512,969**	**3**	**14**	**17**
Eastland	**752**	**361,135**	**40**	**121**	**74,218**	**3**	**11**	**14**
Ector	**6,908**	**3,962,251**	**702**	**2,106**	**1,346,955**	**1**	**40**	**41**
Edwards	**420**	**227,720**	**18**	**60**	**35,888**		**3**	**3**
Ellis	**3,426**	**1,635,423**	**312**	**974**	**597,017**	**14**	**22**	**36**
El Paso	87,036	44,433,221	4,854	14,746	9,304,757	117	376	493
Erath	833	384,523	54	143	95,642	1	17	18
Falls	2,437	1,254,676	220	645	420,752	2	6	8
Fannin	1,852	824,414	129	363	231,276	7	11	18
Fayette	907	395,134	80	233	139,308		11	11
Fisher	**511**	**247,165**	**28**	**108**	**62,324**		**7**	**7**
Floyd	**1,789**	**906,589**	**86**	**277**	**166,732**	**2**	**2**	**4**
Foard	**135**	**61,217**	**10**	**27**	**16,374**			
Fort Bend	**6,490**	**3,640,098**	**545**	**1,784**	**1,091,267**	**3**	**15**	**18**
Franklin	**365**	**177,231**	**17**	**46**	**30,117**		**2**	**2**

Financial Information by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1985

County	FOOD STAMPS		AFDC			FRAUD (In AFDC and Food Stamps)		
	Participants (Monthly Average)	Food Stamp Value (Total FY)	Families (Monthly Average)	Recipients[1] (Monthly Average)	Payments (Total FY)	Court Adjudications	Disqualification Hearings[2]	Total
Freestone	1,116	$ 548,026	96	310	$ 187,279		5	5
Frio	3,693	1,850,197	353	1,124	684,064	8	13	21
Gaines	981	450,549	36	131	76,309			
Galveston	15,530	8,928,178	1,465	4,499	2,822,123	25	48	73
Garza	883	466,645	47	160	95,463	2	8	10
Gillespie	**396**	**188,058**	**34**	**96**	**59,005**		**2**	**2**
Glasscock	**94**	**46,808**	**3**	**14**	**6,690**			
Goliad	**992**	**486,947**	**61**	**179**	**109,224**			
Gonzales	**2,670**	**1,287,790**	**229**	**700**	**433,381**	**1**	**20**	**21**
Gray	**1,081**	**588,626**	**75**	**228**	**139,568**	**5**	**3**	**8**
Grayson	4,369	2,285,855	471	1,309	858,704	6	17	23
Gregg	6,369	3,669,642	769	2,266	1,426,596	10	60	70
Grimes	1,663	848,230	207	676	406,671	5	4	9
Guadalupe	3,280	1,619,567	291	853	527,255	8	22	30
Hale	4,854	2,498,095	300	972	584,503	7	47	54
Hall	**853**	**422,646**	**42**	**138**	**84,318**		**3**	**3**
Hamilton	**402**	**177,500**	**24**	**62**	**38,949**		**9**	**9**
Hansford	**116**	**47,872**	**2**	**5**	**3,002**			
Hardeman	**544**	**248,288**	**42**	**131**	**79,094**	**1**	**3**	**4**
Hardin	**3,809**	**2,180,627**	**333**	**1,026**	**646,980**	**4**	**5**	**9**
Harris	187,199	114,259,864	24,175	73,729	46,680,005	189	649	838
Harrison	5,822	3,033,932	717	2,193	1,362,479	12	33	45
Hartley	23	11,885	1	2	1,387		1	1
Haskell	574	258,618	40	110	66,909		4	4
Hays	2,794	1,370,299	297	906	556,436	3	25	28
Hemphill	**68**	**35,994**	**6**	**16**	**11,146**			
Henderson	**2,744**	**1,303,763**	**252**	**726**	**450,151**	**7**	**25**	**32**
Hidalgo	**111,713**	**61,236,985**	**5,821**	**18,767**	**11,097,252**	**58**	**95**	**153**
Hill	**2,365**	**1,124,521**	**191**	**591**	**361,565**	**6**	**10**	**16**
Hockley	**2,083**	**1,011,334**	**159**	**551**	**327,518**		**12**	**12**
Hood	598	296,892	37	105	69,934		3	3
Hopkins	1,193	516,217	82	207	137,060	1	5	6
Houston	2,805	1,409,206	347	1,034	637,906	2	8	10
Howard	2,920	1,525,642	277	856	524,114	4	3	7
Hudspeth	548	297,711	34	117	68,123			
Hunt	**4,157**	**2,184,478**	**445**	**1,316**	**810,952**	**26**	**42**	**68**
Hutchinson	**799**	**411,848**	**44**	**127**	**82,076**		**2**	**2**
Irion	**37**	**14,358**	**2**	**5**	**2,682**		**1**	**1**
Jack	**218**	**119,135**	**15**	**36**	**25,575**		**1**	**1**
Jackson	**1,322**	**658,146**	**158**	**456**	**276,724**	**6**	**13**	**19**

Financial Information by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1985

County	FOOD STAMPS		AFDC			FRAUD (In AFDC and Food Stamps)		
	Participants (Monthly Average)	Food Stamp Value (Total FY)	Families (Monthly Average)	Recipients[1]	Payments (Total FY)	Court Adjudications	Disqualification Hearings[2]	Total
Jasper	4,502	$2,453,126	397	1,224	$ 758,978	9	21	30
Jeff Davis	204	101,883	3	8	5,026	--	1	1
Jefferson	26,675	15,573,936	2,969	8,909	5,699,823	63	99	162
Jim Hogg	1,205	539,395	65	168	115,564			
Jim Wells	7,688	3,777,293	555	1,675	1,042,556	3	20	23
Johnson	3,005	1,548,061	243	700	450,907	5	17	22
Jones	1,343	646,473	88	285	166,042	1	8	9
Karnes	2,472	1,210,611	179	608	354,316	3	27	30
Kaufman	2,373	1,211,901	273	811	506,769	6	20	26
Kendall	278	149,526	19	49	34,017	4		4
Kenedy	132	52,584	2	4	2,675			
Kent	42	17,521	2	9	4,554			
Kerr	1,482	805,793	153	465	278,837	10	9	19
Kimble	204	109,723	13	43	24,994		2	2
King	17	6,222						
Kinney	615	307,285	26	76	46,796		1	1
Kleberg	5,595	2,985,484	527	1,581	998,406	11	41	52
Knox	545	261,408	46	139	79,471		6	6
Lamar	4,438	2,107,880	438	1,315	815,538	20	51	71
Lamb	2,718	1,366,231	139	427	257,476	4	27	31
Lampasas	888	453,339	85	248	158,357		7	7
LaSalle	1,735	892,769	121	379	234,834	4	27	31
Lavaca	1,142	515,743	91	287	173,973	1	1	2
Lee	394	196,518	39	118	69,555		2	2
Leon	996	475,618	78	243	146,935		3	3
Liberty	5,585	3,230,680	495	1,452	925,838	4	2	6
Limestone	1,626	770,581	142	424	259,761	5	10	15
Lipscomb	49	23,289	1	2	1,158		1	1
Live Oak	761	355,541	44	126	79,573	1	4	5
Llano	215	103,270	12	35	20,982			
Loving								
Lubbock	16,610	8,915,295	1,308	4,074	2,538,589	42	139	181
Lynn	1,375	669,666	71	223	133,748		3	3
Madison	983	501,908	93	287	183,641		4	4
Marion	1,675	882,745	183	548	337,941	8	16	24
Martin	526	263,016	34	118	66,526		2	2
Mason	201	89,457	4	11	5,805			
Matagorda	3,099	1,664,725	269	819	512,260		5	5
Maverick	12,282	6,807,326	546	1,805	1,103,474	8	39	47
McCulloch	798	351,268	44	144	86,416		6	6

Financial Information by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1985

County	FOOD STAMPS		AFDC			FRAUD (In AFDC and Food Stamps)		
	Participants (Monthly Average)	Food Stamp Value (Total FY)	Families (Monthly Average)	Recipients[1]	Payments (Total FY)	Court Adjudications	Disqualification Hearings[2]	Total
McLennan	13,135	$7,017,527	1,425	4,448	$2,759,457	17	92	109
McMullen	71	35,794	1	3	2,462			
Medina	2,989	1,475,977	242	736	465,105	1	6	7
Menard	281	133,757	13	49	28,287		1	1
Midland	4,324	2,427,422	412	1,253	772,219	4	47	51
Milam	**2,415**	**1,218,036**	**222**	**661**	**413,896**	**5**	**9**	**14**
Mills	**212**	**96,106**	**9**	**25**	**16,568**		**4**	**4**
Mitchell	**831**	**387,439**	**41**	**128**	**72,072**	**1**	**2**	**3**
Montague	**690**	**351,680**	**44**	**127**	**81,870**		**1**	**1**
Montgomery	**7,064**	**3,935,177**	**540**	**1,544**	**993,145**	**4**	**11**	**15**
Moore	650	345,241	42	127	79,720		7	7
Morris	1,515	780,691	179	485	313,381		8	8
Motley	116	55,239	3	8	4,500			
Nacogdoches	3,758	1,960,352	404	1,226	756.664	2	17	19
Navarro	3,017	1,404,343	287	798	511,607	13	27	40
Newton	**2,478**	**1,354,786**	**223**	**674**	**422,085**	**4**	**18**	**22**
Nolan	**1,352**	**662,297**	**96**	**295**	**178,115**	**3**	**14**	**17**
Nueces	**31,447**	**16,557,779**	**2,907**	**9,072**	**5,617,186**	**44**	**142**	**186**
Ochiltree	**137**	**66,754**	**14**	**33**	**22,069**			
Oldham	**28**	**14,718**	**3**	**7**	**5,115**			
Orange	6,400	3,645,139	562	1,618	1,047,994	4	47	51
Palo Pinto	2,060	1,076,599	157	423	275,109		32	32
Panola	1,944	990,058	168	522	317,201	3	2	5
Parker	1,876	975,304	153	430	280,224		18	18
Parmer	776	362,746	43	148	87,556		6	6
Pecos	**1,373**	**705,096**	**69**	**224**	**133,069**	**3**	**15**	**18**
Polk	**2,988**	**1,642,347**	**270**	**802**	**513,954**	**4**	**13**	**17**
Potter	**7,758**	**4,305,074**	**601**	**1,822**	**1,146,632**	**8**	**35**	**43**
Presidio	**1,364**	**735,461**	**48**	**142**	**89,240**	**1**		**1**
Rains	**252**	**106,224**	**15**	**43**	**27,051**			
Randall	828	463,355	53	151	98,482		3	3
Reagan	167	70,824	7	23	13,765		1	1
Real	334	176,434	25	64	42,508	1	1	2
Red River	2,028	899,734	180	521	315,912	2	14	16
Reeves	3,118	1,525,540	126	369	228,419	7	7	14
Refugio	**1,201**	**595,866**	**105**	**316**	**194,371**		**2**	**2**
Roberts	**5**	**2,931**	**1**	**3**	**1,985**			
Robertson	**2,940**	**1,523,018**	**311**	**1,012**	**619,079**	**8**	**25**	**33**
Rockwall	**248**	**120,445**	**23**	**68**	**41,524**		**6**	**6**
Runnels	**885**	**400,375**	**48**	**172**	**94,043**	**2**	**7**	**9**

Financial Information by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1985

County	FOOD STAMPS		AFDC			FRAUD (In AFDC and Food Stamps)		
	Participants (Monthly Average)	Food Stamp Value (Total FY)	Families (Monthly Average)	Recipients[1]	Payments (Total FY)	Court Adjudications	Disqualification Hearings[2]	Total
Rusk	3,715	$1,920,707	370	1,130	$ 693,125		22	22
Sabine	940	489,613	89	264	165,546		4	4
San Augustine	1,426	689,882	137	401	251,885		5	5
San Jacinto	2,273	1,294,964	185	536	341,716	2	6	8
San Patricio	10,348	5,296,699	718	2,321	1,402,345	1	37	38
San Saba	468	221,730	21	63	36,550		5	5
Schleicher	137	66,105	9	25	14,789		1	1
Scurry	1,139	552,232	53	182	108,027	3	5	8
Shackelford	108	50,780	5	14	8,388			
Shelby	2,743	1,395,220	333	994	618,202	8	5	13
Sherman	70	30,855	1	1	818			
Smith	7,727	4,064,876	975	2,854	1,801,557	23	34	57
Somervell	188	97,493	12	45	26,043	2	1	3
Starr	13,375	7,317,448	522	1,718	1,033,658	7	3	10
Stephens	420	193,386	19	73	38,795	2	8	10
Sterling	50	22,211	3	9	6,514			
Stonewall	69	34,405	4	7	4,719			
Sutton	243	106,786	11	29	20,145		2	2
Swisher	1,079	518,630	75	271	152,302	3	16	19
Tarrant	31,264	16,868,534	3,336	9,859	6,248,385	83	339	422
Taylor	3,763	1,896,124	287	865	547,751	24	45	69
Terrell	79	33,605	3	9	5,024			
Terry	2,437	1,253,789	176	557	344,008		1	1
Throckmorton	104	43,495	5	18	9,638			
Titus	1,757	838,093	158	474	288,626	8	16	24
Tom Green	4,926	2,470,938	410	1,182	749,055	15	64	79
Travis	17,724	9,733,416	2,329	7,122	4,452,179	36	156	192
Trinity	1,488	831,390	151	439	282,314		1	1
Tyler	1,761	899,883	120	382	237,516		9	9
Upshur	2,549	1,297,453	235	691	428,359	8	15	23
Upton	202	102,810	13	45	25,765		1	1
Uvalde	4,910	2,495,183	226	767	448,782	8	22	30
Val Verde	8,443	4,518,889	499	1,554	969,035	1	26	27
Van Zandt	1,748	821,403	119	365	224,933	5	12	17
Victoria	5,261	2,600,190	521	1,563	967,797	15	38	53
Walker	3,123	1,669,602	318	957	574,657		5	5
Waller	2,388	1,336,345	253	772	490,080		1	1
Ward	780	381,548	48	140	88,165		8	8
Washington	1,937	954,291	195	610	371,178		13	13
Webb	35,955	18,317,820	1,493	4,972	2,969,421	8	31	39

Financial Information by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1985

County	FOOD STAMPS		AFDC			FRAUD (In AFDC and Food Stamps)		
	Participants (Monthly Average)	Food Stamp Value (Total FY)	Families (Monthly Average)	Recipients[1]	Payments (Total FY)	Court Adjudications	Disqualification Hearings[2]	Total
Wharton	3,627	$ 1,858,178	333	1,001	$ 623,658		7	7
Wheeler	358	176,192	21	68	38,841	1	7	8
Wichita	6,597	3,573,393	567	1,662	1,063,949	19	110	129
Wilbarger	815	343,952	45	124	80,607	2	4	6
Willacy	6,778	3,419,267	311	984	592,117	1	1	2
Williamson	**2,596**	**1,258,084**	**277**	**838**	**518,118**	**2**	**23**	**25**
Wilson	**1,219**	**533,480**	**74**	**218**	**136,275**	**5**	**8**	**13**
Winkler	**423**	**213,729**	**24**	**68**	**41,131**	**2**	**1**	**3**
Wise	**853**	**423,383**	**67**	**195**	**122,506**		**20**	**20**
Wood	**1,345**	**635,622**	**96**	**263**	**163,531**	**3**	**11**	**14**
Yoakum	415	220,039	37	124	75,569	3	3	6
Young	913	476,327	55	166	106,742		6	6
Zapata	2,288	1,218,568	101	287	176,077	5	14	19
Zavala	5,124	2,663,532	275	883	528,835	3	20	23
Total	**1,287,884**	**$697,206,226**	**116,582**	**358,479**	**$223,378,292**	**1,945**	**6,168**	**8,113**

[1] Includes children and caretakers.

[2] Food stamps only.

Families and Children Benefits by County
Fiscal Year 1985

County	Prescribed Medicines	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray, and Other Services[1]	Medicaid Eligibles (Monthly Average)	Protective Services for Children[2]	Children in Day Care Purchased by DHS[2]	Regulated Child-care Facilities[3]	
						Day Care (Part Time)	24-hour (Full Time)
Anderson	$ 39,168	$ 452,622	644	140	34	36	13
Andrews	3,200	50,163	48	59	1	20	1
Angelina	85,011	797,206	1,562	148	80	76	19
Aransas	19,279	278,745	328	61	1	13	2
Archer	963	17,636	30	16	3	12	3
Armstrong	**535**	**1,613**	**3**	**1**			**1**
Atascosa	**67,974**	**543,939**	**896**	**172**	**56**		**6**
Austin	**28,212**	**208,238**	**379**	**81**	**3**	**32**	**6**
Bailey	**8,567**	**142,545**	**145**	**22**	**4**	**18**	**5**
Bandera	**2,170**	**38,721**	**58**	**8**	**3**	**8**	**6**
Bastrop	33,504	411,465	618	201	2	38	7
Baylor	2,053	42,540	35	17		12	4
Bee	59,041	726,159	964	99	9	28	7
Bell	158,985	2,111,410	3,683	662	183	310	64
Bexar	2,351,523	27,110,573	34,949	3,651	2,074	1,904	199
Blanco	**980**	**7,271**	**18**	**16**	**1**	**9**	**3**
Borden			**1**				
Bosque	**7,450**	**83,728**	**142**	**49**	**2**	**39**	**6**
Bowie	**141,955**	**1,887,083**	**2,821**	**346**	**145**	**87**	**27**
Brazoria	**57,254**	**594,602**	**1,161**	**854**	**37**	**334**	**25**
Brazos	54,412	667,072	1,127	227	31	236	29
Brewster	4,744	46,401	81	15	1	12	
Briscoe	1,324	13,606	30	2		2	1
Brooks	28,510	254,532	510	25		9	1
Brown	38,891	561,328	638	169	58	97	10
Burleson	**23,360**	**273,138**	**485**	**73**	**1**	**14**	**8**
Burnet	**13,491**	**157,876**	**245**	**69**		**25**	**6**
Caldwell	**40,015**	**413,658**	**698**	**59**	**3**	**24**	**6**
Calhoun	**24,675**	**390,912**	**416**	**75**	**40**	**26**	**5**
Callahan	**6,238**	**66,577**	**80**	**47**		**36**	**6**
Cameron	718,472	7,944,702	12,901	898	143	196	42
Camp	21,453	257,237	329	50	3	5	3
Carson	814	9,131	21	32	1	9	4
Cass	43,930	429,588	987	97	6	20	9
Castro	11,004	176,480	341	81		17	3
Chambers	**24,203**	**441,597**	**431**	**62**	**1**	**19**	**1**
Cherokee	**55,607**	**727,264**	**902**	**200**	**3**	**68**	**1**
Childress	**5,037**	**59,177**	**104**	**18**	**1**	**14**	**1**
Clay	**1,973**	**83,331**	**44**	**11**		**14**	**1**
Cochran	**6,293**	**91,378**	**90**	**22**		**1**	**3**

Families and Children Benefits by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1985

County	Prescribed Medicines	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray, and Other Services[1]	Medicaid Eligibles (Monthly Average)	Protective Services for Children[2]	Children in Day Care Purchased by DHS[2]	Regulated Child-care Facilities[3]	
						Day Care (Part Time)	24-hour (Full Time)
Coke	$ 1,138	$ 19,167	19	18		5	1
Coleman	12,233	114,045	189	40	3	11	1
Collin	64,660	785,621	1,040	724	1	214	43
Collingsworth	3,235	57,571	71	22	9	6	
Colorado	32,574	352,472	525	71	1	37	7
Comal	**13,500**	**149,162**	**318**	**145**		**52**	**10**
Comanche	**6,604**	**88,261**	**139**	**22**	**1**	**18**	**1**
Concho	**1,208**	**4,621**	**20**	**18**		**7**	
Cooke	**22,269**	**259,385**	**285**	**154**	**8**	**17**	**4**
Coryell	**29,409**	**375,544**	**559**	**239**	**35**	**76**	**14**
Cottle	3,679	45,558	75	35	9	4	
Crane	742	5,549	25	20		9	
Crockett	2,705	34,881	61	40		5	
Crosby	8,487	165,700	224	107	16	11	9
Culberson	892	11,636	52	9		1	
Dallam	**4,344**	**116,763**	**94**	**58**	**27**	**19**	**4**
Dallas	**1,280,890**	**15,638,334**	**27,368**	**7,388**	**1,154**	**2,751**	**441**
Dawson	**27,939**	**291,555**	**462**	**116**	**25**	**15**	**1**
Deaf Smith	**21,212**	**340,701**	**677**	**101**	**3**	**44**	**4**
Delta	**3,763**	**47,892**	**79**	**33**	**2**	**5**	
Denton	35,395	701,029	739	630	35	484	44
Dewitt	49,614	384,178	654	128		39	7
Dickens	3,607	42,714	73	23	12	4	2
Dimmit	33,255	362,982	744	274	26		1
Donley	2,795	18,083	65	16		10	2
Duval	**51,575**	**460,425**	**818**	**60**	**51**	**6**	
Eastland	**8,928**	**129,397**	**114**	**44**	**1**	**45**	**7**
Ector	**70,757**	**1,301,264**	**2,026**	**738**	**94**	**226**	**29**
Edwards	**2,241**	**29,441**	**54**	**22**	**1**		
Ellis	**35,611**	**505,079**	**970**	**565**	**6**	**94**	**27**
El Paso	644,975	8,467,129	14,475	1,668	977	540	106
Erath	10,687	222,703	156	33	1	40	11
Falls	31,275	275,720	628	37	95	15	7
Fannin	24,971	193,798	360	129	1	20	8
Fayette	11,019	149,019	218	19		39	2
Fisher	**3,996**	**56,557**	**109**	**37**	**2**	**5**	
Floyd	**17,118**	**277,279**	**254**	**86**	**3**	**9**	**2**
Foard	**1,485**	**3,494**	**24**	**1**	**5**	**6**	
Fort Bend	**103,264**	**952,964**	**1,728**	**613**	**8**	**323**	**30**
Franklin	**2,265**	**71,736**	**42**	**36**	**1**	**8**	

Families and Children Benefits by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1985

County	Prescribed Medicines	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray, and Other Services[1]	Medicaid Eligibles (Monthly Average)	Protective Services for Children[2]	Children in Day Care Purchased by DHS[2]	Regulated Child-care Facilities[3]	
						Day Care (Part Time)	24-hour (Full Time)
Freestone	$ 15,707	$ 101,256	299	33		32	7
Frio	71,289	853,263	1,096	229	1	21	3
Gaines	7,041	133,261	121	51		9	2
Galveston	103,128	2,046,372	4,223	1,731	270	380	43
Garza	6,735	70,510	154	44	6	4	1
Gillespie	3,757	62,463	80	34		40	
Glasscock	62	660	8	1			
Goliad	10,654	166,298	182	9		14	3
Gonzales	40,707	350,292	684	104	1	22	2
Gray	10,459	186,347	235	180	44	32	9
Grayson	63,441	1,014,011	1,238	306	43	125	20
Gregg	110,493	1,194,678	2,205	516	133	215	38
Grimes	28,980	437,903	658	60	43	18	2
Guadalupe	49,227	417,730	809	488	68	70	13
Hale	36,515	506,003	929	133	96	47	16
Hall	2,633	51,115	119	22		1	2
Hamilton	3,664	81,763	63	30		26	4
Hansford	172	2,361	7	1		2	1
Hardeman	6,610	91,737	132	11	14	17	1
Hardin	62,937	605,402	998	178	3	57	4
Harris	3,962,391	49,370,060	70,802	11,540	2,552	3,897	557
Harrison	109,028	1,138,646	2,151	271	39	79	17
Hartley	60	153	2	7	3		
Haskell	6,918	50,862	107	17	1	13	
Hays	51,747	638,947	939	165	30	79	24
Hemphill	576	14,061	17	42		5	3
Henderson	41,893	369,228	700	238	2	55	14
Hidalgo	1,208,537	13,456,423	19,992	1,222	426	406	35
Hill	33,831	513,902	582	134	18	49	7
Hockley	25,684	537,211	536	124	33	42	9
Hood	5,781	125,386	110	17	1	13	4
Hopkins	17,557	219,125	212	101	23	31	10
Houston	59,124	590,385	1,032	42	95	17	7
Howard	47,037	530,636	817	174	48	35	6
Hudspeth	3,272	44,731	122	11		2	
Hunt	59,908	673,273	1,277	212	13	110	17
Hutchinson	3,639	84,163	127	80	47	28	8
Irion	181	7,329	7	8	1	8	3
Jack	4,009	37,611	34	20		11	
Jackson	30,880	222,059	438	94	4	18	6

Families and Children Benefits by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1985

County	Prescribed Medicines	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray, and Other Services[1]	Medicaid Eligibles (Monthly Average)	Protective Services for Children[2]	Children in Day Care Purchased by DHS[2]	Regulated Child-care Facilities[3]	
						Day Care (Part Time)	24-hour (Full Time)
Jasper	$ 76,502	$ 649,970	1,219	155	6	22	9
Jeff Davis	1,460	1,802	28	24			2
Jefferson	489,124	6,178,521	8,940	876	319	311	70
Jim Hogg	9,200	104,633	174	7	1	2	
Jim Wells	129,722	1,418,787	1,661	79	5	34	7
Johnson	**43,980**	**775,836**	**710**	**319**	**1**	**89**	**31**
Jones	**18,380**	**227,938**	**274**	**60**	**24**	**33**	**5**
Karnes	**34,774**	**277,628**	**578**	**84**		**16**	
Kaufman	**48,497**	**614,637**	**793**	**188**	**2**	**83**	**21**
Kendall	**2,075**	**20,012**	**46**	**19**		**22**	**3**
Kenedy	213	1,693	4		1		
Kent	281	2,019	6	8	1		
Kerr	18,798	270,217	412	65	17	57	8
Kimble	1,519	27,587	45	18		11	1
King				2			
Kinney	**3,785**	**33,158**	**74**	**23**		**4**	**1**
Kleberg	**92,664**	**1,354,747**	**1,570**	**90**	**2**	**22**	**3**
Knox	**7,274**	**54,962**	**151**	**25**		**7**	**3**
Lamar	**53,694**	**739,449**	**1,273**	**323**	**50**	**60**	**11**
Lamb	**26,955**	**376,306**	**468**	**39**	**9**	**11**	**4**
Lampasas	17,233	142,717	243	42	16	33	12
LaSalle	31,051	327,109	404	112	1	4	
Lavaca	17,169	212,698	293	61		63	3
Lee	7,415	115,350	133	28		32	7
Leon	10,906	154,353	215	14		14	1
Liberty	**85,693**	**1,,091,468**	**1,345**	**330**	**1**	**38**	**14**
Limestone	**25,240**	**284,309**	**426**	**58**		**32**	**7**
Lipscomb	**192**	**6,463**	**2**	**11**		**9**	**2**
Live Oak	**8,006**	**75,947**	**120**	**22**		**18**	
Llano	**1,895**	**41,031**	**35**	**28**	**1**	**13**	**1**
Loving							
Lubbock	192,973	3,859,277	3,935	1,645	510	695	82
Lynn	12,664	214,166	228	56	1	10	4
Madison	18,922	161,515	278	17		8	2
Marion	24,470	289,255	548	38	4	7	4
Martin	**6,615**	**97,183**	**112**	**13**		**10**	
Mason	**621**	**5,287**	**9**	**5**	**1**	**9**	
Matagorda	**37,729**	**476,364**	**792**	**326**	**29**	**53**	**16**
Maverick	**114,021**	**992,063**	**1,707**	**362**	**162**	**18**	**2**
McCulloch	**8,576**	**83,081**	**138**	**28**	**1**	**11**	

Families and Children Benefits by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1985

County	Prescribed Medicines	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray, and Other Services[1]	Medicaid Eligibles (Monthly Average)	Protective Services for Children[2]	Children in Day Care Purchased by DHS[2]	Regulated Child-care Facilities[3]	
						Day Care (Part Time)	24-hour (Full Time)
McLennan	$162,005	$1,928,809	4,335	784	225	377	89
McMullen	1,291	4,408	7				
Medina	43,898	430,276	723	99	10	45	6
Menard	3,232	17,287	48	7		4	
Midland	45,995	971,113	1,198	288	73	160	32
Milam	**33,243**	**349,672**	**654**	**97**	**80**	**36**	**10**
Mills	**2,968**	**51,616**	**64**	**50**		**14**	**2**
Mitchell	**5,854**	**56,320**	**129**	**52**	**24**	**12**	**6**
Montague	**5,375**	**101,684**	**128**	**17**	**1**	**35**	**4**
Montgomery	**80,262**	**1,458,482**	**1,487**	**676**	**43**	**166**	**34**
Moore	4,319	88,435	125	107	41	26	5
Morris	34,517	325,957	490	140	16	13	8
Motley	830	8,655	10	5	2		1
Nacogdoches	63,994	751,604	1,220	335	38	58	13
Navarro	26,494	426,739	807	293	5	76	19
Newton	**50,340**	**288,795**	**673**	**87**	**2**	**4**	**4**
Nolan	**16,151**	**247,207**	**307**	**197**	**12**	**36**	**11**
Nueces	**627,230**	**7,332,054**	**8,860**	**1,047**	**416**	**387**	**66**
Ochiltree	**1,869**	**20,099**	**30**	**43**	**32**	**23**	**2**
Oldham	**947**	**27,533**	**18**	**24**	**1**	**5**	**5**
Orange	87,544	1,037,013	1,573	361	45	113	23
Palo Pinto	29,706	517,155	444	61	1	31	8
Panola	30,591	244,252	497	26	7	25	8
Parker	32,385	506,042	420	70	5	39	4
Parmer	7,387	90,678	137	74		15	4
Pecos	**8,274**	**116,732**	**223**	**46**	**20**	**18**	**1**
Polk	**35,323**	**301,028**	**797**	**97**	**36**	**28**	**13**
Potter	**59,010**	**1,331,647**	**1,716**	**898**	**397**	**347**	**42**
Presidio	**4,158**	**103,730**	**141**	**12**	**1**	**3**	**1**
Rains	**3,483**	**41,918**	**49**	**40**	**1**	**6**	**6**
Randall	7,651	111,713	168	320	41	337	38
Reagan	345	2,689	23	31	1		1
Real	2,649	52,258	54	24		3	
Red River	32,042	408,985	518	37	17	12	2
Reeves	16,977	241,015	370	87	9	7	3
Refugio	**16,267**	**178,162**	**320**	**46**	**1**	**14**	**1**
Roberts	**4**	**130**	**4**				
Robertson	**64,115**	**428,240**	**993**	**65**	**20**	**14**	**3**
Rockwall	**5,783**	**57,618**	**67**	**90**		**36**	**2**
Runnels	**10,251**	**151,149**	**171**	**87**		**51**	**4**

Families and Children Benefits by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1985

County	Prescribed Medicines	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray, and Other Services[1]	Medicaid Eligibles (Monthly Average)	Protective Services for Children[2]	Children in Day Care Purchased by DHS[2]	Regulated Child-care Facilities[3]	
						Day Care (Part Time)	24-hour (Full Time)
Rusk	$ 58,476	$ 495,720	1,140	303	30	54	17
Sabine	17,109	99,738	247	44		2	2
San Augustine	26,507	193,342	396	55		2	2
San Jacinto	36,500	357,303	523	60		1	5
San Patricio	156,998	1,499,694	2,325	237	43	88	10
San Saba	3,601	48,983	64	16		18	2
Schleicher	1,295	11,662	24	16		8	
Scurry	10,382	114,654	176	97	39	47	19
Shackelford	1,114	15,260	17	11	1	9	
Shelby	81,698	584,524	937	175	18	26	7
Sherman	26	147	1	5		3	
Smith	132,640	1,487,981	2,774	373	106	236	46
Somervell	2,355	38,353	41	15	1	5	3
Starr	100,976	1,306,911	1,715	178	51	17	1
Stephens	2,205	27,847	74	24	23	26	1
Sterling	332	7,050	10	10		1	
Stonewall	141	4,345	8	5	1	2	
Sutton	1,410	14,881	31	33	1	4	2
Swisher	6,760	109,694	249	57	42	28	4
Tarrant	457,530	7,835,211	9,707	2,614	638	1,729	228
Taylor	38,869	688,359	791	701	158	337	73
Terrell	294	3,102	9	19	1	4	
Terry	26,541	343,310	568	44	15	26	3
Throckmorton	698	1,613	17	5		9	
Titus	38,279	453,028	457	138	9	37	4
Tom Green	55,339	1,083,864	1,122	551	97	257	21
Travis	322,419	5,491,629	6,878	1,222	750	1,332	128
Trinity	30,018	381,381	434	33	3	10	3
Tyler	20,239	165,955	374	42		8	8
Upshur	43,321	432,753	723	127	12	21	14
Upton	2,114	10,365	44	23		8	
Uvalde	46,536	468,088	723	320	74	36	10
Val Verde	88,627	765,990	1,502	444	43	31	5
Van Zandt	22,821	253,356	372	114		42	15
Victoria	106,816	1,400,059	1,549	446	75	224	53
Walker	53,039	453,393	947	80	18	44	9
Waller	44,981	530,651	737	98	6	24	1
Ward	7,101	73,424	134	107	2	18	4
Washington	28,455	321,293	600	94	7	60	10
Webb	309,368	3,255,921	5,112	443	227	125	11

Families and Children Benefits by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1985

County	Prescribed Medicines	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray, and Other Services[1]	Medicaid Eligibles (Monthly Average)	Protective Services for Children[2]	Children in Day Care Purchased by DHS[2]	Regulated Child-care Facilities[3]	
						Day Care (Part Time)	24-hour (Full Time)
Wharton	$ 47,995	$ 479,665	969	250	2	50	16
Wheeler	4,870	58,785	70	25		10	2
Wichita	99,945	957,156	1,638	499	171	353	41
Wilbarger	7,793	71,204	127	84	31	44	4
Willacy	74,621	600,016	1,021	92	1	10	
Williamson	33,160	479,962	866	310	34	363	36
Wilson	11,058	155,867	204	84	1	30	5
Winkler	2,212	32,603	74	32	1	8	7
Wise	13,254	249,939	188	136	1	35	4
Wood	18,978	203,115	257	88	7	21	
Yoakum	6,906	123,279	113	54	1	9	1
Young	10,006	151,919	163	36	4	71	4
Zapata	16,850	183,673	289	19	22	5	
Zavala	48,131	495,970	841	292	24	11	
Total	$19,309,606	$236,721,233	349,481	65,884	15,176	25,493	3,925

[1] Other services include anesthesia, ambulance, chiropractors, hearing aids, rural health, home health, sterilizations, primary home care, optical, podiatrist, and comprehensive health centers. Non-emergency medical transportation is excluded.

[2] Number of clients served during August 1985. Includes clients served with local funds.

[3] Includes facilities licensed, registered, or certified by DHS as of Aug. 31, 1985. Does not include adoptive homes.

Aged and Disabled Benefits by County
Fiscal Year 1985

County	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Clients	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Payments	Prescribed Medicines[2]	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services[2]	Medicaid Eligibles, (Monthly Average)	Community Care for Aged and Disabled[3]
Anderson	452	$2,712,864	$ 401,717	$ 896,715	1,199	202
Andrews	81	447,302	47,957	107,325	148	4
Angelina	534	3,809,449	627,481	1,580,184	2,366	259
Aransas	2	2,123	42,746	242,856	177	31
Archer	29	181,726	30,243	82,467	89	22
Armstrong	**35**	**245,339**	**11,446**	**24,858**	**38**	**2**
Atascosa	**260**	**1,516,314**	**312,764**	**1,206,306**	**1,015**	**211**
Austin	**184**	**1,106,826**	**176,116**	**326,098**	**505**	**89**
Bailey	**7**	**41,264**	**30,932**	**72,022**	**116**	**16**
Bandera	**44**	**276,679**	**29,981**	**79,051**	**106**	**17**
Bastrop	201	1,369,462	255,946	945,610	974	191
Baylor	69	465,007	68,167	163,089	181	77
Bee	190	1,168,866	258,759	913,385	880	166
Bell	974	6,530,878	721,661	3,099,998	2,599	641
Bexar	4,152	26,279,996	5,950,620	29,918,927	22,294	3,742
Blanco	**90**	**514,205**	**44,578**	**66,715**	**123**	**22**
Borden			**22**	**136**	**2**	**2**
Bosque	**287**	**1,620,156**	**170,097**	**259,207**	**467**	**53**
Bowie	**670**	**3,472,554**	**701,086**	**2,412,739**	**2,341**	**509**
Brazoria	**665**	**4,563,504**	**578,176**	**2,029,390**	**1,736**	**222**
Brazos	387	2,775,175	411,698	1,374,070	1,329	230
Brewster	41	252,373	49,296	135,047	194	68
Briscoe	2	9,262	15,823	40,291	55	14
Brooks	48	411,066	152,929	560,641	565	267
Brown	559	3,953,091	421,367	950,886	1,190	125
Burleson	**131**	**858,290**	**171,154**	**462,968**	**524**	**130**
Burnet	**156**	**968,050**	**141,155**	**363,032**	**457**	**168**
Caldwell	**262**	**1,789,602**	**270,557**	**1,019,502**	**957**	**112**
Calhoun	**93**	**586,375**	**118,497**	**339,783**	**380**	**31**
Callahan	**125**	**801,153**	**123,900**	**247,104**	**291**	**107**
Cameron	866	5,919,825	2,050,694	9,632,714	8,926	1,297
Camp	113	722,888	162,821	487,101	480	145
Carson	18	142,459	19,005	20,540	61	12
Cass	392	2,385,614	353,343	1,040,167	1,223	254
Castro	45	263,142	36,256	161,600	149	16
Chambers	**45**	**316,524**	**79,787**	**389,107**	**246**	**106**
Cherokee	**573**	**3,473,946**	**536,758**	**1,682,089**	**1,506**	**336**
Childress	**131**	**771,224**	**83,136**	**196,022**	**257**	**76**
Clay	**86**	**518,418**	**72,767**	**142,731**	**186**	**72**
Cochran	**26**	**142,527**	**29,894**	**112,048**	**106**	**39**

Aged and Disabled Benefits by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1985

County	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Clients	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Payments	Prescribed Medicines[2]	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services[2]	Medicaid Eligibles, (Monthly Average)	Community Care for Aged and Disabled Adults[3]
Coke	69	$ 572,387	$ 46,011	$75,453	112	30
Coleman	196	1,157,762	157,879	447,081	441	148
Collin	689	3,823,958	593,246	1,529,183	1,662	241
Collingsworth	60	360,453	52,783	177,175	174	34
Colorado	308	1,905,223	230,514	698,286	760	138
Comal	**456**	**3,778,561**	**243,880**	**534,372**	**786**	**116**
Comanche	**242**	**1,604,162**	**225,449**	**358,520**	**536**	**73**
Concho	**37**	**235,719**	**46,044**	**111,929**	**98**	**25**
Cooke	**236**	**1,373,016**	**208,951**	**461,252**	**508**	**65**
Coryell	**332**	**2,096,154**	**273,928**	**973,825**	**689**	**206**
Cottle	50	293,717	39,892	133,597	123	46
Crane	19	117,991	15,966	26,756	52	5
Crockett	14	107,349	23,347	56,918	77	33
Crosby	53	350,514	71,219	239,952	205	70
Culberson			8,565	51,065	63	6
Dallam	**13**	**69,816**	**23,024**	**46,661**	**83**	**31**
Dallas	**5,780**	**34,331,893**	**5,109,267**	**20,697,257**	**19,365**	**3,533**
Dawson	**81**	**456,664**	**112,449**	**488,772**	**421**	**162**
Deaf Smith	**32**	**164,393**	**69,847**	**390,050**	**292**	**62**
Delta	**102**	**677,213**	**100,458**	**313,483**	**336**	**144**
Denton	789	8,058,885	450,869	1,100,551	2,240	108
Dewitt	316	2,017,592	341,200	815,254	952	162
Dickens	30	118,558	39,113	168,599	111	33
Dimmit	69	397,034	136,660	594,200	603	117
Donley	39	254,141	37,460	103,360	111	37
Duval	**56**	**463,215**	**259,823**	**1,023,516**	**890**	**318**
Eastland	**397**	**2,767,808**	**324,583**	**559,739**	**746**	**131**
Ector	**421**	**2,221,441**	**384,121**	**1,357,244**	**1,325**	**265**
Edwards			**8,494**	**58,897**	**42**	**11**
Ellis	**499**	**3,029,698**	**426,682**	**1,194,186**	**1,484**	**235**
El Paso	960	5,992,747	2,241,540	11,056,607	9,945	1,339
Erath	429	3,188,047	256,755	695,010	769	127
Falls	291	1,909,269	322,937	1,066,659	1,055	210
Fannin	498	3,118,649	515,067	921,353	1,310	181
Fayette	252	1,636,573	236,162	459,275	804	76
Fisher	**67**	**443,826**	**62,975**	**95,875**	**190**	**26**
Floyd	**45**	**267,129**	**72,033**	**315,864**	**220**	**61**
Foard	**45**	**276,693**	**30,022**	**82,301**	**96**	**35**
Fort Bend	**288**	**1,612,897**	**318,864**	**1,554,829**	**2,187**	**298**
Franklin	**117**	**769,083**	**70,309**	**192,050**	**223**	**82**

Aged and Disabled Benefits by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1985

County	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Clients	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Payments	Prescribed Medicines[2]	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services[2]	Medicaid Eligibles, (Monthly Average)	Community Care for Aged and Disabled Adults[3]
Freestone	291	$1,876,037	$ 281,284	$ 773,928	735	194
Frio	119	666,870	182,843	893,105	626	224
Gaines	26	174,855	50,768	207,296	180	13
Galveston	664	3,678,764	667,508	4,121,085	2,882	704
Garza	57	342,852	51,008	170,400	139	54
Gillespie	206	1,315,984	116,040	147,008	279	17
Glasscock			326	18,401	6	1
Goliad	49	301,275	64,262	287,233	235	52
Gonzales	264	1,680,398	256,774	734,991	853	105
Gray	182	988,672	152,088	551,137	441	98
Grayson	1,255	7,632,843	922,051	1,830,854	2,522	495
Gregg	876	5,558,896	679,168	1,863,883	2,320	482
Grimes	125	775,033	238,732	855,960	701	171
Guadalupe	351	2,291,887	341,264	1,167,649	1,190	252
Hale	139	814,637	232,798	922,199	782	182
Hall	62	360,698	57,662	198,762	192	86
Hamilton	308	1,896,117	156,305	270,962	421	82
Hansford	13	86,229	17,094	58,755	49	9
Hardeman	87	479,059	68,615	231,242	243	79
Hardin	271	1,892,528	302,656	1,372,793	872	304
Harris	5,674	34,021,460	6,436,989	42,146,745	26,810	5,697
Harrison	576	3,542,104	576,563	1,486,816	1,957	441
Hartley	19	92,193	6,974	4,611	18	5
Haskell	121	681,581	104,230	201,838	286	30
Hays	205	1,177,609	259,294	907,493	914	140
Hemphill	26	144,965	9,051	14,878	33	7
Henderson	401	2,234,338	528,379	1,378,927	1,371	338
Hidalgo	1,023	6,589,381	2,451,299	13,964,483	12,234	1,868
Hill	500	2,937,901	465,215	1,024,054	1,199	152
Hockley	102	1,043,078	117,200	500,744	418	112
Hood	207	1,283,529	143,756	297,712	350	21
Hopkins	304	1,935,612	333,230	697,075	902	258
Houston	303	1,921,761	392,849	1,083,105	1,187	219
Howard	238	1,264,313	228,181	717,879	741	105
Hudspeth			9,856	35,800	45	1
Hunt	432	2,626,906	461,085	1,158,695	1,580	228
Hutchinson	144	686,710	93,882	228,406	294	76
Irion		2,226	3,223	22,827	22	4
Jack	85	510,876	57,179	113,920	142	9
Jackson	117	779,687	134,434	426,834	385	67

Aged and Disabled Benefits by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1985

County	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Clients	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Payments	Prescribed Medicines[2]	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services[2]	Active Medicaid Eligibles, (Monthly Average)	Community Care for Aged and Disabled[3]
Jasper	265	$1,467,563	$ 361,363	$1,028,486	1,082	213
Jeff Davis			7,255	15,505	41	9
Jefferson	1,445	9,750,936	1,469,499	6,766,412	4,915	1,550
Jim Hogg	3	21,470	85,393	214,406	322	127
Jim Wells	324	2,015,786	525,840	2,178,924	1,700	621
Johnson	765	5,117,267	518,478	1,567,813	1,483	312
Jones	320	2,598,953	269,381	885,482	888	152
Karnes	188	1,188,843	291,418	935,447	812	183
Kaufman	575	3,412,822	488,448	1,332,451	1,338	186
Kendall	129	718,764	50,885	137,379	178	25
Kenedy			1,178	14,782	6	4
Kent	26	154,802	15,658	19,876	34	1
Kerr	193	1,111,866	131,585	370,286	445	97
Kimble	57	421,085	39,143	90,010	133	85
King						1
Kinney		869	19,720	53,120	90	5
Kleberg	106	635,120	182,723	772,484	722	229
Knox	85	484,487	81,039	188,710	238	20
Lamar	618	3,685,109	711,284	2,018,500	2,089	510
Lamb	162	951,924	173,037	801,052	530	124
Lampasas	123	754,852	94,631	324,254	290	136
LaSalle	17	82,067	91,693	600,913	389	201
Lavaca	325	2,018,562	373,279	709,111	952	158
Lee	123	818,154	110,934	330,593	359	68
Leon	123	760,243	194,205	569,785	632	156
Liberty	325	1,806,212	435,881	1,625,298	1,268	368
Limestone	308	2,032,971	279,217	801,055	1,974	199
Lipscomb			6,301	10,223	20	3
Live Oak	86	338,955	75,372	167,935	230	39
Llano	201	1,239,732	115,589	174,862	294	50
Loving			215	89	1	
Lubbock	950	5,145,199	1,059,625	5,818,665	3,613	792
Lynn	22	155,667	47,059	251,056	194	43
Madison	95	531,352	117,581	296,385	354	107
Marion	67	390,612	138,804	463,938	524	134
Martin	48	269,725	40,181	144,998	125	9
Mason	55	321,286	33,511	87,079	128	21
Matagorda	198	1,132,923	201,503	894,681	773	214
Maverick	91	448,249	392,972	1,769,990	1,589	108
McCulloch	185	1,114,628	145,377	421,932	432	103

Notice: Please substitute this sheet for Page 83 of the 1985 Annual Report, Texas Department of Human Services, Stock Code 20635-0000, PSD 5,500 Dec 85.

Aged and Disabled Benefits by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1985

County	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Clients	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Payments	Prescribed Medicines[2]	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services[2]	Medicaid Eligibles, (Monthly Average)	Community Care for Aged and Disabled[3]
McLennan	1,672	$11,163,381	$1,532,644	$4,534,603	4,747	1,295
McMullen			2,410	2,068	11	
Medina	239	1,379,044	293,585	1,020,751	871	191
Menard	46	265,404	43,669	111,738	135	33
Midland	294	1,910,350	245,648	1,016,989	892	163
Milam	**235**	**1,403,790**	**279,656**	**1,094,288**	**977**	**284**
Mills	**106**	**746,042**	**68,287**	**156,167**	**269**	**39**
Mitchell	**156**	**982,058**	**121,174**	**168,949**	**363**	**40**
Montague	**371**	**2,110,103**	**218,991**	**375,183**	**599**	**89**
Montgomery	**420**	**1,953,788**	**533,300**	**2,396,811**	**1,616**	**329**
Moore	38	240,077	26,817	81,623	119	45
Morris	215	1,356,823	190,838	501,761	545	147
Motley	2	1,718	20,702	69,348	62	15
Nacogdoches	464	2,880,410	572,708	1,537,160	1,570	219
Navarro	506	3,288,075	479,492	1,322,292	1,544	279
Newton	**86**	**504,971**	**171,669**	**598,562**	**538**	**197**
Nolan	**212**	**1,339,381**	**186,460**	**394,232**	**496**	**60**
Nueces	**1,427**	**10,530,953**	**1,913,622**	**7,975,510**	**6,883**	**1,165**
Ochiltree	**31**	**159,160**	**20,159**	**58,032**	**48**	**7**
Oldham			**1,392**	**13,537**	**7**	**3**
Orange	440	2,870,538	409,195	1,682,746	1,287	354
Palo Pinto	260	1,371,054	224,005	671,279	594	132
Panola	195	1,300,773	215,148	560,862	708	271
Parker	300	1,868,399	243,235	600,668	684	86
Parmer	89	467,004	55,188	144,204	156	32
Pecos	**57**	**519,402**	**64,103**	**254,895**	**262**	**78**
Polk	**170**	**946,815**	**260,245**	**892,583**	**897**	**293**
Potter	**510**	**2,561,384**	**482,925**	**2,124,941**	**1,727**	**347**
Presidio	**4**	**2,239**	**57,356**	**203,053**	**316**	**67**
Rains	**59**	**276,595**	**56,291**	**111,064**	**173**	**83**
Randall	164	714,061	85,795	216,572	209	127
Reagan	10	35,535	4,258	12,276	21	4
Real	2	1,328	18,658	108,867	82	22
Red River	288	1,743,669	401,846	1,179,871	1,129	295
Reeves	58	308,610	106,123	467,177	476	85
Refugio	**51**	**294,176**	**74,227**	**192,363**	**242**	**36**
Roberts			**1,046**	**3,778**	**5**	**0**
Robertson	**234**	**1,449,064**	**294,036**	**713,674**	**877**	**160**
Rockwall	**109**	**567,526**	**87,120**	**170,578**	**213**	**25**
Runnels	**138**	**782,570**	**114,312**	**362,275**	**385**	**58**

Aged and Disabled Benefits by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1985

County	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Clients	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Payments	Prescribed Medicines[2]	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services[2]	Medicaid Eligibles, (Monthly Average)	Community Care for Aged and Disabled[3]
Rusk	517	$2,964,363	$ 489,187	$ 910,908	1,380	393
Sabine	60	373,600	128,762	479,719	376	124
San Augustine	201	1,576,993	209,281	625,548	633	129
San Jacinto	6	4,656	127,916	631,522	449	199
San Patricio	273	1,552,107	491,326	1,913,171	1,653	422
San Saba	**120**	**716,401**	**94,849**	**280,613**	**309**	**78**
Schleicher	**22**	**147,007**	**17,722**	**57,576**	**70**	**9**
Scurry	**138**	**773,180**	**130,615**	**248,784**	**358**	**31**
Shackelford	**49**	**261,103**	**27,636**	**63,542**	**82**	**15**
Shelby	**288**	**1,807,418**	**487,400**	**1,231,931**	**1,332**	**229**
Sherman	27	121,244	13,195	11,675	28	5
Smith	1,048	6,211,631	967,694	2,452,653	3,212	646
Somervell	51	349,579	49,967	85,323	120	23
Starr	82	573,628	484,086	1,712,872	1,733	329
Stephens	124	715,792	95,842	280,096	276	93
Sterling	**14**	**80,546**	**5,552**	**13,596**	**26**	**1**
Stonewall	**61**	**421,050**	**33,293**	**56,538**	**87**	**6**
Sutton	**18**	**122,924**	**16,829**	**64,136**	**84**	**22**
Swisher	**30**	**183,125**	**40,796**	**129,411**	**162**	**53**
Tarrant	**5,053**	**30,634,707**	**3,947,948**	**12,885,478**	**12,043**	**1,630**
Taylor	770	4,723,944	606,844	2,020,793	2,911	556
Terrell	1	11,771	12,156	18,974	39	12
Terry	124	679,138	125,251	381,211	392	44
Throckmorton	25	142,567	16,085	61,863	57	9
Titus	339	1,996,368	323,493	906,538	806	181
Tom Green	**689**	**4,426,279**	**482,809**	**1,915,122**	**2,393**	**285**
Travis	**2,170**	**15,428,050**	**1,718,899**	**8,937,871**	**8,167**	**1,712**
Trinity	**71**	**423,249**	**174,249**	**503,982**	**479**	**89**
Tyler	**179**	**886,214**	**185,949**	**528,480**	**560**	**107**
Upshur	**225**	**1,311,954**	**273,661**	**1,080,076**	**888**	**298**
Upton	21	86,044	17,359	48,415	61	8
Uvalde	173	1,045,657	227,483	815,835	742	99
Val Verde	126	692,642	279,135	1,038,535	1,131	129
Van Zandt	601	3,988,314	441,713	835,426	1,139	198
Victoria	458	2,608,417	481,838	1,625,295	1,473	175
Walker	**159**	**817,743**	**307,352**	**842,767**	**855**	**155**
Waller	**136**	**718,190**	**139,508**	**507,065**	**396**	**74**
Ward	**71**	**334,863**	**64,613**	**170,654**	**225**	**46**
Washington	**287**	**1,625,240**	**264,808**	**649,759**	**1,505**	**141**
Webb	**320**	**2,193,775**	**1,178,414**	**5,216,394**	**4,826**	**956**

Aged and Disabled Benefits by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1985

County	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Clients	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Payments	Prescribed Medicines[2]	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services[2]	Medicaid Eligibles, (Monthly Average)	Community Care for Aged and Disabled[3]
Wharton	274	$1,757,958	$ 338,392	$1,182,450	1,262	292
Wheeler	103	572,303	75,046	193,602	203	40
Wichita	1,083	6,650,457	878,971	2,193,244	2,271	592
Wilbarger	216	1,238,687	159,759	423,259	459	148
Willacy	64	396,775	245,210	922,979	931	107
Williamson	**615**	**3,791,053**	**480,648**	**1,333,638**	**1,529**	**233**
Wilson	**135**	**806,147**	**193,391**	**772,940**	**659**	**257**
Winkler	**72**	**439,892**	**46,271**	**145,820**	**148**	**11**
Wise	**237**	**1,429,852**	**190,835**	**523,434**	**508**	**112**
Wood	**531**	**3,270,329**	**369,791**	**806,696**	**1,051**	**219**
Yoakum	41	162,060	28,994	89,684	95	4
Young	300	1,809,039	217,917	391,320	515	90
Zapata	6	42,300	92,991	523,745	359	182
Zavala	5	19,734	146,483	499,890	624	152
Total	**80,288**	**$501,199,896**	**$86,803,144**	**$328,882,893**	**302,856**	**59,137**

[1] Annual unduplicated total of clients who were in a facility for at least one day during the fiscal year. ICF-MR (Intermediate Care Facility for Mentally Retarded) is $49,241,136 of the payment total. Expenditures shown are on a paid basis.

[2] Includes payments on behalf of clients by the health insuring contractor and does not necessarily equal the premium paid. Other services include anesthesia, ambulance, chiropractors, hearing aids, rural health, home health, sterilizations, primary home care, optical, podiatrist, and comprehensive health centers. Excluded are non-emergency medical transportation and $40,975,119 for payment of supplemental medical insurance premiums.

[3] Clients registered to receive services in August 1985. Community Care includes primary home care, family care, congregate and home-delivered meals, day activity and health services, alternate living plans, case management, and protective services for adults.

Summary of Agency Information by County
Fiscal Year 1985

County	Employees[1]	Medical Assistance Benefits: Aged & Disabled[2]	Medical Assistance Benefits: Families & Children	Food Stamp Value	AFDC Payments	Total
Anderson	18	$4,012,321	$ 526,826	$1,328,328	$ 405,578	$6,273,053
Andrews	2	602,596	54,251	137,531	28,269	822,647
Angelina	48	6,026,105	953,397	2,992,752	979,655	10,951,909
Aransas		288,493	309,945	972,427	211,084	1,781,949
Archer		294,921	20,123	89,450	19,202	423,696
Armstrong		**281,643**	**2,179**	**7,007**	**852**	**291,681**
Atascosa	**22**	**3,036,738**	**659,069**	**1,919,386**	**541,237**	**6,156,430**
Austin	**16**	**1,610,290**	**250,913**	**628,739**	**240,851**	**2,730,793**
Bailey	**4**	**144,403**	**152,423**	**401,396**	**94,757**	**792,979**
Bandera	**1**	**385,799**	**43,086**	**124,499**	**38,154**	**591,538**
Bastrop	19	2,571,488	464,733	1,149,732	402,315	4,588,268
Baylor	7	696,425	47,629	143,741	19,699	907,494
Bee	27	2,342,787	822,861	1,832,144	609,625	5,607,417
Bell	103	10,358,143	2,394,534	6,012,978	2,517,010	21,282,665
Bexar	842	62,238,279	31,121,745	52,464,791	22,914,620	168,739,435
Blanco		**625,498**	**8,802**	**57,093**	**11,097**	**702,490**
Borden		**158**		**9,060**	**668**	**9,886**
Bosque	**6**	**2,049,847**	**94,660**	**313,920**	**86,857**	**2,545,284**
Bowie	**60**	**6,589,257**	**2,149,554**	**3,995,692**	**1,777,910**	**14,512,413**
Brazoria	**50**	**7,175,908**	**690,193**	**4,069,117**	**762,810**	**12,698,028**
Brazos	59	4,564,421	766,547	1,865,009	749,578	7,945,555
Brewster	7	436,999	52,664	302,653	52,346	844,662
Briscoe		65,375	16,029	119,627	18,766	219,797
Brooks	15	1,125,316	294,809	1,392,293	336,058	3,148,476
Brown	33	5,326,383	622,781	1,384,977	422,924	7,757,065
Burleson	**6**	**1,492,743**	**317,274**	**588,526**	**293,434**	**2,691,977**
Burnet	**9**	**1,472,742**	**178,820**	**438,031**	**163,054**	**2,252,647**
Caldwell	**13**	**3,080,212**	**480,845**	**1,051,854**	**428,443**	**5,041,354**
Calhoun	**11**	**1,045,515**	**438,340**	**873,098**	**259,192**	**2,616,145**
Callahan	**6**	**1,172,391**	**76,377**	**226,784**	**53,826**	**1,529,378**
Cameron	263	17,632,886	9,140,846	36,588,023	7,505,054	70,866,809
Camp	8	1,373,388	288,328	532,462	204,589	2,398,767
Carson		182,003	10,356	39,523	13,783	245,665
Cass	20	3,780,364	505,174	1,601,386	637,632	6,524,556
Castro	5	461,369	191,630	946,922	197,934	1,797,855
Chambers	**6**	**785,769**	**469,074**	**947,367**	**274,324**	**2,476,534**
Cherokee	**27**	**5,695,296**	**827,884**	**1,714,567**	**561,242**	**8,798,989**
Childress	**4**	**1,050,794**	**73,940**	**345,444**	**71,538**	**1,541,716**
Clay	**3**	**733,916**	**86,577**	**130,827**	**27,257**	**978,577**
Cochran	**2**	**284,975**	**100,140**	**340,224**	**59,474**	**784,813**

Summary of Agency Information by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1985

County	Employees[1]	Medical Assistance Benefits: Aged & Disabled[2]	Medical Assistance Benefits: Families & Children	Food Stamp Value	AFDC Payments	Total
Coke		$ 693,851	$ 21,373	$ 45,739	$ 13,221	$ 774,184
Coleman	6	1,762,870	137,881	392,268	112,012	2,405,031
Collin	47	5,948,572	867,526	1,753,229	651,888	9,221,215
Collingsworth	3	590,511	61,558	212,269	44,963	909,301
Colorado	17	2,853,065	405,973	1,011,098	316,197	4,568,333
Comal	**17**	**4,558,825**	**183,552**	**700,803**	**203,608**	**5,646,788**
Comanche	**4**	**2,188,193**	**102,601**	**447,191**	**92,237**	**2,830,222**
Concho		**393,692**	**6,304**	**103,788**	**14,657**	**518,441**
Cooke	**15**	**2,043,453**	**287,536**	**769,886**	**187,968**	**3,288,843**
Coryell	**23**	**3,344,152**	**420,744**	**1,071,071**	**366,837**	**5,202,804**
Cottle	7	467,313	53,337	178,687	40,546	739,883
Crane		160,840	6,861	58,672	15,916	242,289
Crockett		188,876	39,889	103,934	42,989	375,688
Crosby	8	661,792	177,875	841,941	137,068	1,818,676
Culberson		59,774	13,945	243,544	32,929	350,192
Dallam	**4**	**139,501**	**123,209**	**244,555**	**58,361**	**565,626**
Dallas	**841**	**60,170,519**	**17,624,002**	**36,495,855**	**18,525,273**	**132,815,649**
Dawson	**9**	**1,058,917**	**328,993**	**1,318,476**	**273,093**	**2,979,479**
Deaf Smith	**20**	**624,810**	**380,544**	**1,618,006**	**409,951**	**3,033,311**
Delta	**6**	**1,091,134**	**54,735**	**195,240**	**49,201**	**1,390,310**
Denton	52	9,617,775	760,848	1,453,154	485,009	12,316,786
Dewitt	20	3,175,976	460,949	1,262,803	380,288	5,280,016
Dickens	2	326,270	46,519	176,110	35,367	584,266
Dimmit	18	1,128,735	442,994	2,175,038	436,536	4,183,303
Donley	2	394,961	22,104	170,474	33,211	620,750
Duval	**20**	**1,748,682**	**534,644**	**1,909,900**	**512,969**	**4,706,195**
Eastland	**11**	**3,652,704**	**143,578**	**361,135**	**74,218**	**4,231,635**
Ector	**89**	**3,968,676**	**1,449,174**	**3,962,251**	**1,346,955**	**10,727,056**
Edwards		**67,511**	**34,267**	**227,720**	**35,888**	**365,386**
Ellis	**28**	**4,652,571**	**578,961**	**1,635,423**	**597,017**	**7,463,972**
El Paso	518	19,333,158	9,657,462	44,433,221	9,304,757	82,728,598
Erath	11	4,140,009	237,699	384,523	95,642	4,857,873
Falls	14	3,300,204	326,956	1,254,676	420,752	5,302,588
Fannin	17	4,555,257	225,330	824,414	231,276	5,836,277
Fayette	7	2,332,297	170,067	395,134	139,308	3,036,806
Fisher	**3**	**602,790**	**64,311**	**247,165**	**62,324**	**976,590**
Floyd	**7**	**655,201**	**298,777**	**906,589**	**166,732**	**2,027,299**
Foard		**389,294**	**5,192**	**61,217**	**61,374**	**472,077**
Fort Bend	**49**	**3,488,382**	**1,109,444**	**3,640,098**	**1,091,267**	**9,329,191**
Franklin	**3**	**1,031,879**	**76,700**	**177,231**	**30,117**	**1,315,927**

Summary of Agency Information by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1985

County	Employees[1]	Medical Assistance Benefits: Aged & Disabled[2]	Medical Assistance Benefits: Families & Children	Food Stamp Value	AFDC Payments	Total
Freestone	7	$ 2,932,014	$ 122,561	$ 548,026	$ 187,279	$ 3,789,880
Frio	21	1,744,920	990,364	1,850,197	684,064	5,269,545
Gaines	3	433,646	143,012	450,549	76,309	1,103,516
Galveston	130	8,470,214	2,208,747	8,928,178	2,822,123	22,492,262
Garza	5	564,526	81,278	466,645	95,463	1,207,912
Gillespie	7	1,579,183	72,864	188,058	59,005	1,899,110
Glasscock		18,727	722	— 46,808	6,690	72,947
Goliad	5	653,650	187,918	486,947	109,224	1,437,739
Gonzales	15	2,675,062	425,237	1,287,790	433,381	4,821,470
Gray	12	1,693,415	206,928	588,626	139,568	2,628,537
Grayson	47	10,389,703	1,120,559	2,285,855	858,704	14,654,821
Gregg	76	8,106,188	1,382,722	3,669,642	1,426,596	14,585,148
Grimes	7	1,870,086	488,477	848,230	406,671	3,613,464
Guadalupe	28	3,804,710	511,912	1,619,567	527,255	6,463,444
Hale	34	1,971,513	572,349	2,498,095	584,503	5,626,460
Hall	3	617,558	55,065	422,646	84,318	1,179,587
Hamilton	7	2,323,384	86,125	177,500	38,949	2,625,958
Hansford		162,078	2,534	47,872	3,002	215,486
Hardeman	3	778,916	105,974	248,288	79,094	1,212,272
Hardin	21	3,569,260	771,515	2,180,627	646,980	7,168,387
Harris	1,578	82,670,977	55,257,492	114,259,864	46,680,005	298,868,338
Harrison	46	5,608,933	1,313,973	E,033,932	1,362,479	11,319,317
Hartley		103,778	212	11,885	1,387	117,262
Haskell	8	987,663	61,252	258,618	66,909	1,374,442
Hays	19	2,346,189	715,230	1,370,299	556,436	4,988,154
Hemphill		169,570	14,687	35,994	11,146	231,397
Henderson	23	4,142,769	437,873	1,303,763	450,151	6,334,556
Hidalgo	556	24,047,023	15,584,987	61,236,985	11,097,252	111,966,247
Hill	19	4,427,357	559,338	1,124,521	361,565	6,472,781
Hockley	15	1,662,549	574,625	1,011,334	327,518	3,576,026
Hood	4	1,725,431	134,767	296,892	69,934	2,227,024
Hopkins	25	2,966,649	244,831	516,217	137,060	3,864,757
Houston	22	3,399,144	683,824	1,409,206	637,906	6,130,080
Howard	23	2,212,351	601,399	1,525,642	524,114	4,863,506
Hudspeth		45,656	50,251	297,711	68,123	461,741
Hunt	39	4,247,882	767,957	2,184,478	810,952	8,011,269
Hutchinson	11	1,009,412	91,712	411,848	82,076	1,595,048
Irion		28,809	7,824	14,358	2,682	53,673
Jack	2	682,828	42,124	119,135	25,575	869,662
Jackson	11	1,341,855	272,604	658,146	276,724	2,548,989

Summary of Agency Information by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1985

County	Employees[1]	Medical Assistance Benefits: Aged & Disabled[2]	Medical Assistance Benefits: Families & Children	Food Stamp Value	AFDC Payments	Total
Jasper	29	$ 2,861,831	$ 803,241	$ 2,453,126	$ 758,978	$6,877,176
Jeff Davis		22,760	3,431	101,883	5,026	133,100
Jefferson	312	17,999,580	7,059,379	15,573,936	5,699,823	46,332,718
Jim Hogg	6	321,523	116,196	539,395	115,564	1,092,678
Jim Wells	47	4,723,095	1,614,067	3,777,293	1,042,556	11,157,011
Johnson	38	7,206,713	853,520	1,548,061	450,907	10,059,201
Jones	5	3,534,508	259,031	646,473	166,042	4,606,054
Karnes	9	2,408,020	330,899	1,210,611	354,316	4,303,846
Kaufman	23	5,234,649	688,641	1,211,901	506,769	7,641,960
Kendall	6	907,365	24,052	149,526	34,017	1,114,960
Kenedy		16,021	2,061	52,584	2,675	73,341
Kent		190,336	2,299	17,521	4,554	214,710
Kerr	16	1,613,996	310,620	805,793	278,837	3,009,246
Kimble	3	550,709	32,001	109,723	24,994	717,427
King				6,222		6,222
Kinney	2	73,738	39,086	307,285	46,796	466,905
Kleberg	26	1,591,453	1,493,691	2,985,484	998,406	7,069,034
Knox	4	754,339	67,215	261,408	79,471	1,162,433
Lamar	119	6,416,530	847,460	2,107,880	815,538	10,187,408
Lamb	13	1,727,579	427,565	1,366,231	257,476	3,778,851
Lampasas	6	1,173,851	165,108	453,339	158,357	1,950,655
LaSalle	10	774,840	375,636	892,769	234,834	2,278,079
Lavaca	12	3,103,161	253,433	515,743	173,973	4,046,310
Lee	8	1,260,162	127,323	196,518	69,555	1,653,558
Leon	5	1,524,263	170,105	475,618	146,935	2,316,921
Liberty	44	3,868,927	1,223,537	3,230,680	925,838	9,248,982
Limestone	15	3,113,941	321,284	770,581	259,761	4,465,567
Lipscomb		16,609	6,674	23,289	1,158	47,730
Live Oak	3	582,331	88,397	355,541	79,573	1,105,842
Llano		1,530,455	43,779	103,270	20,982	1,698,486
Loving		303				303
Lubbock	254	12,031,589	4,181,808	8,915,295	2,538,589	27,667,281
Lynn	5	454,053	231,232	669,666	133,748	1,488,699
Madison	3	946,289	188,883	501,908	183,641	1,820,721
Marion	8	993,653	324,228	882,745	337,941	2,538,567
Martin		454,901	105,884	263,016	66,526	890,327
Mason		441,883	6,591	89,457	5,805	543,736
Matagorda	23	2,229,662	532,954	1,664,725	512,260	4,939,601
Maverick	41	2,613,694	1,177,496	6,807,326	1,103,474	11,701,990
McCulloch	9	1,682,547	99,848	351,268	86,416	2,220,079

Summary of Agency Information by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1985

County	Employees[1]	Medical Assistance Benefits		Food Stamp Value	AFDC Payments	Total
		Aged & Disabled[2]	Families & Children			
McLennan	193	$17,236,093	$2,212,906	$ 7,017,527	$2,759,457	$29,225,983
McMullen		4,478	5,918	35,794	2,462	48,652
Medina	17	2,695,390	497,179	1,475,977	465,105	5,133,651
Menard	3	420,931	22,911	133,757	28,287	605,886
Midland	68	3,177,365	1,049,443	2,427,422	772,219	7,426,449
Milam	**17**	**2,799,011**	**408,260**	**1,218,036**	**413,896**	**4,819,203**
Mills	**2**	**970,525**	**57,178**	**96,106**	**16,568**	**1,140,377**
Mitchell	**6**	**1,272,181**	**64,358**	**387,439**	**72,072**	**1,796,050**
Montague	**6**	**2,705,585**	**110,780**	**351,680**	**81,870**	**3,249,915**
Montgomery	**51**	**4,885,697**	**1,606,964**	**3,935,177**	**993,145**	**11,420,983**
Moore	7	348,808	98,845	345,241	79,720	872,614
Morris	18	2,049,676	382,472	780,691	313,381	3,526,220
Motley		91,931	9,485	55,239	4,500	161,155
Nacogdoches	73	4,996,020	891,933	1,960,352	756,664	8,604,969
Navarro	30	5,091,595	477,690	1,404,343	511,607	7,485,235
Newton	**13**	**1,276,228**	**388,082**	**1,354,786**	**422,085**	**3,441,181**
Nolan	**14**	**1,921,033**	**281,235**	**662,297**	**178,115**	**3,042,680**
Nueces	**280**	**20,439,087**	**8,280,794**	**16,557,779**	**5,617,186**	**50,894,846**
Ochiltree	**4**	**237,375**	**23,371**	**66,754**	**22,069**	**349,569**
Oldham		**14,929**	**28,481**	**14,718**	**5,115**	**63,243**
Orange	51	4,965,234	1,179,074	3,645,139	1,047,994	10,837,441
Palo Pinto	16	2,269,111	578,519	1,076,599	275,109	4,199,338
Panola	11	2,077,236	287,734	990,058	317,201	3,672,229
Parker	14	2,713,919	548,854	975,304	280,224	4,518,301
Parmer	1	666,688	99,633	362,746	87,556	1,216,623
Pecos	**8**	**838,646**	**131,153**	**705,096**	**133,069**	**1,807,964**
Polk	**23**	**2,100,614**	**388,520**	**1,642,347**	**513,954**	**4,645,435**
Potter	**178**	**5,174,401**	**1,446,020**	**4,305,074**	**1,146,632**	**12,072,127**
Presidio	**5**	**262,714**	**109,676**	**735,461**	**89,240**	**1,197,091**
Rains	**5**	**443,950**	**46,984**	**106,224**	**27,051**	**624,209**
Randall		1,016,478	126,055	463,355	98,482	1,704,370
Reagan		52,470	4,043	70,824	13,765	141,102
Real	2	128,852	57,668	176,434	42,508	405,462
Red River	17	3,326,871	462,225	899,734	315,912	5,004,742
Reeves	12	882,186	263,469	1,525,540	228,419	2,899,614
Refugio	**5**	**561,396**	**209,015**	**595,866**	**194,371**	**1,560,648**
Roberts		**4,824**	**134**	**2,931**	**1,985**	**9,874**
Robertson	**16**	**2,461,116**	**529,492**	**1,523,018**	**619,079**	**5,132,705**
Rockwall	**2**	**825,224**	**66,049**	**120,445**	**41,524**	**1,053,242**
Runnels	**5**	**1,259,226**	**165,206**	**400,375**	**94,043**	**1,918,850**

Summary of Agency Information by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1985

County	Employees[1]	Medical Assistance Benefits: Aged & Disabled[2]	Medical Assistance Benefits: Families & Children	Food Stamp Value	AFDC Payments	Total
Rusk	32	$ 4,365,755	$ 620,054	$ 1,920,707	$ 693,125	$ 7,599,641
Sabine	7	985,300	133,880	489,613	165,546	1,744,339
San Augustine	8	2,412,476	232,296	689,882	251,885	3,586,539
San Jacinto	10	785,647	417,403	1,294,964	341,716	2,819,730
San Patricio	53	3,960,412	1,791,511	5,296,699	1,402,345	12,450,967
San Saba	3	1,093,027	53,505	221,730	36,550	1,404,812
Schleicher		222,305	14,210	66,105	14,789	317,409
Scurry	8	1,153,159	133,202	552,232	108,027	1,946,620
Shackelford		352,379	16,754	50,780	6,388	428,301
Shelby	17	3,529,613	695,096	1,395,220	618,202	6,238,131
Sherman		146,115	173	30,855	818	177,961
Smith	131	9,640,328	1,782,881	4,064,876	1,801,557	17,289,642
Somervell		484,928	43,262	97,493	26,043	651,726
Starr	40	2,775,767	1,497,289	7,317,448	1,033,658	12,624,162
Stephens	7	1,091,730	32,884	193,386	38,795	1,356,795
Sterling		99,694	8,132	22,211	6,514	136,551
Stonewall		510,881	4,675	34,405	4,719	554,680
Sutton		203,888	17,468	106,786	20,145	348,287
Swisher	4	353,396	121,787	518,630	152,302	1,146,115
Tarrant	632	47,487,276	8,569,797	16,868,534	6,248,385	79,173,992
Taylor	188	7,357,508	769,999	1,896,124	547,751	10,571,382
Terrell		43,254	3,728	33,605	5,024	85,611
Terry	12	1,186,868	383,416	1,253,789	344,008	3,168,081
Throckmorton		220,525	2,878	43,495	9,638	276,536
Titus	15	3,231,021	511,900	838,093	288,626	4,869,640
Tom Green	73	8,827,424	1,200,870	2,470,938	749,055	11,248,287
Travis	2,083	26,104,077	5,981,413	9,733,416	4,452,179	46,271,085
Trinity	7	1,102,245	431,777	831,390	282,314	2,647,726
Tyler	7	1,601,187	203,686	899,883	237,516	2,942,272
Upshur	23	2,666,160	515,799	1,297,453	428,359	4,907,771
Upton		152,177	12,547	102,810	25,765	293,299
Uvalde	27	2,091,763	577,626	2,495,183	448,782	5,613,354
Val Verde	39	2,013,220	914,984	4,518,889	969,035	8,416,128
Van Zandt	14	5,266,587	291,355	821,403	224,333	6,604,278
Victoria	61	4,722,085	1,604,092	2,600,190	967,797	9,894,144
Walker	26	1,970,555	542,603	1,669,602	574,657	4,757,417
Waller	10	1,365,052	585,353	1,336,345	490,080	3,776,830
Ward	6	570,341	85,553	381,548	88,165	1,125,607
Washington	19	2,540,471	365,627	954,291	371,178	4,231,567
Webb	151	8,600,653	3,733,938	18,317,820	2,969,421	33,621,832

Summary of Agency Information by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1985

County	Employees[1]	Medical Assistance Benefits: Aged & Disabled[2]	Medical Assistance Benefits: Families & Children	Food Stamp Value	AFDC Payments	Total
Wharton	29	$ 3,280,416	$ 558,424	$ 1,858,178	$ 623,658	$ 6,320,676
Wheeler	4	840,951	65,232	176,192	38,841	1,121,216
Wichita	67	9,726,911	1,126,296	3,573,393	1,063,949	15,490,549
Wilbarger	15	1,822,202	82,517	343,952	80,607	2,329,278
Willacy	23	1,566,753	732,448	3,419,267	592,117	6,310,585
Williamson	**38**	**5,606,416**	**533,098**	**1,258,084**	**518,118**	**7,915,716**
Wilson	**13**	**1,774,335**	**178,170**	**533,480**	**136,275**	**2,622,260**
Winkler		**632,147**	**37,203**	**213,729**	**41,131**	**924,210**
Wise	**13**	**2,145,464**	**270,358**	**423,383**	**122,506**	**2,961,711**
Wood	**16**	**4,448,406**	**236,613**	**635,622**	**163,531**	**5,484,172**
Yoakum	2	280,745	132,078	220,039	75,569	708,431
Young	9	2,418,699	168,569	476,327	106,742	3,170,337
Zapata	7	659,290	205,706	1,218,568	176,077	2,259,641
Zavala	20	666,381	572,724	2,663,532	528,835	4,431,472
Total	**12,698**	**$917,557,824**	**$268,604,559**	**$697,206,226**	**$223,378,292**	**$2,106,746,901**

[1] As of Aug. 31, 1985.

[2] Does not include expenditures of $217,466,623 for State Schools and $398,710 for Chest Hospitals.

Regulation of Day-care Facilities by Region
Fiscal Year 1985

Region	1/2	3/12	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Provisional applications accepted	87	174	129	431	283	101	146	145	96	452	2,044
Provisional licenses issued	78	141	104	332	231	101	135	134	78	381	1,715
Provisional licenses denied	0	2	1	1	3	3	0	0	0	5	15
Provisional licenses revoked	1	2	5	0	3	2	0	1	0	1	15
Applications for subsequent biennial licenses	**96**	**128**	**125**	**692**	**317**	**143**	**203**	**185**	**94**	**583**	**2,546**
Biennial licenses issued	**156**	**244**	**191**	**914**	**479**	**216**	**315**	**285**	**152**	**831**	**3,783**
Biennial licenses denied	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**3**
Biennial licenses revoked	**5**	**2**	**5**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**7**	**53**
Initial requests to register granted	789	287	685	2,080	1,152	338	486	835	209	1,843	8,704
Requests to register denied	12	0	0	12	15	9	6	1	1	2	58
Subsequent requests to register granted	791	359	742	2,122	1,312	447	674	1,004	241	1,873	9,565
Registrations revoked	6	0	0	6	10	4	4	8	0	7	45
State-operated facilities certified	**0**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**5**	**7**	**20**
Certifications revoked	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Injunctions	1	0	2	2	11	1	2	2	0	3	24
Complaints investigated	426	322	583	1,582	1,108	310	289	626	126	1,331	6,703
License suspended	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Probations	4	1	1	4	8	2	1	6	2	4	33

Regulation of 24-hour Care Facilities by Region
Fiscal Year 1985

Region	1/2	3/12	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Provisional applications accepted	3	2	1	13	15	5	2	3	3	8	55
Provisional licenses issued	1	1	1	11	14	5	1	4	1	20	59
Provisional licenses denied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Provisional licenses revoked	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Applications for subsequent biennial licenses	**7**	**14**	**6**	**29**	**18**	**1**	**11**	**17**	**2**	**17**	**122**
Biennial licenses issued	**9**	**15**	**7**	**34**	**30**	**4**	**16**	**24**	**3**	**27**	**169**
Biennial licenses denied	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Biennial licenses revoked	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**5**
State-operated facilities certified	1	1	0	6	6	4	1	2	2	5	28
Certifications revoked	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agency foster homes verified	**49**	**17**	**54**	**247**	**113**	**13**	**5**	**30**	**1**	**61**	**590**
Injunctions	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Complaints investigated	32	2	11	23	55	8	14	32	1	29	207
License suspended	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Probations	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2

Licensed, Certified, and Registered Child-care Facilities by Number, Capacity, and Percent Change

Fiscal Year 1985

Type of Facility	Number of Facilities/Capacity Sept. 1, 1984	Aug. 31, 1985	% Change in number and Capacity
Day care			
Day-care centers	5,163/371,054	5,507/411,887	0.07/0.11
Kindergarten/Nursery schools	1,020/67,022	1,014/69,583	-0.01/0.04
Schools/Kindergarten and above	216/12,649	221/14,270	0.02/0.13
Group Day-care homes	732/8,043	709/7,811	-0.03/-0.03
Family day homes	1/6	2/12	1.00/1.00
Child-placing agencies (day care only)	14/	16/	0.14/0
Agency family day homes	348/1,776	318/1,608	-0.09/-0.09
Total Licensed/Certified facilities	7,494/460,550	7,787/505,225	0.04/0.10
Total registered family homes	20,012/90,054	18,531/83,390	-0.07/-0.07
Total day-care facilities	27,506/550,604	26,318/588,615	-0.04/0.07
24-hour care			
Institutions providing basic child care	89/5,080	84/5,068	-0.06/0
Institutions serving mentally retarded children	7/275	7/243	0/-0.12
Emergency shelters	25/574	29/631	0.16/0.10
Halfway houses	6/81	5/81	-0.17/0
Residential treatment centers	44/1,917	51/2,093	0.16/0.09
Therapeutic camps	7/273	7/273	0/0
Foster group homes	96/940	98/924	0.02/-0.02
Foster family homes	30/64	20/80	-0.33/0.25
Child-placing agencies (24-hour care and adoption)	104/	101/	-0.03/0
Agency homes	4,782/11,363	4,664/	-0.02/-1.00
Total 24-hour care facilities	5,190/20,873	5,066/20,756	-0.02/-0.01
Grand Total	32,696/571,477	31,384/609,371	-0.04/0.07

Licensing Staff by Function
Fiscal Year 1985

Positions	Sept. 1, 1984	Aug. 31, 1985
Regional day care	206	249
Regional agency and institutional	28	31
State agency certification specialists	4	4
Other state office	25	26
Total	**263**	**310**

Social Work Certification Activities
Fiscal Year 1985

New certifications granted	**1,128**
Social Work Associate	217
Social Worker	262
Certified Social Worker	420
Advanced Clinical Practitioner*	229
Recertifications granted	**6,147**
Social Work Associate	1,207
Social Worker	1,436
Certified Social Worker	2,240
Advanced Clinical Practitioner*	1,264
Complaints investigated	9
Applications for certification denied	30
Certifications revoked	4
Certifications probated	0
Certifications suspended	0
Social workers currently certified	**7,275**

*Certificate of Recognition - Only Certified Social Workers are eligible to apply.

Administrator's Licensing Activities
Fiscal Year 1985

New licenses granted	94
Biennial licenses renewed	146
Total licensed	**497**
Applications denied	8
Licenses revoked	1
Licenses probated	0
Licenses suspended	0
Complaints investigated	**1**

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